

China Seeks To Minimize Loss of Face On Olympics

To a Dejected Populace, Beijing Explains Rebuff And Hints at a New Bid

By Lena H. Sun
Washington Post Service

BEIJING — Many Beijing residents were in a state of shock and dejection on Friday as the authorities tried to play down the disappointment and major loss of face over the failure to win the 2000 Summer Olympics.

Unlike residents of the other cities that lost out to Sydney — Manchester, Berlin and Istanbul — many people here had expected Beijing to win the bid because of the Chinese government's extensive and well-publicized campaign. The campaign had dominated every facet of life here for the last several months.

"The government went overboard in its pro-

paganda, and we really thought we were going to win," said a 43-year-old blue-collar worker.

At one high school, many of the 16-year-old students in an English class were crying, their teacher said.

China's aged leadership had staked its credibility and reputation on winning its first bid, in hopes of regaining the international legitimacy it lost after the 1989 army crackdown on democracy demonstrators.

The loss of face is made worse because China, unlike many countries, is not used to going hat-in-hand publicly without a guarantee that it will get what it is seeking.

With the Communist Party's authority and prestige at a low, Chinese leaders were banking on the Olympics to generate the kind of broad-based support and nationalism needed to spur faster economic development and discourage social unrest after the paramount leader, Deng Xiaoping, dies.

Losing the Olympics will not mean that economic change will come to a halt. But the Games were seen as one of the few forces that could hasten the process, analysts said.

Many ordinary Chinese were hoping the Games would also bring practical benefits, such as easier access to a gas stove instead of a coal-burning one as a result of Beijing's pledge to lessen pollution.

In a front-page editorial on Friday, People's Daily, the official Communist Party newspaper, tried to explain the loss by saying many host countries only succeeded after several attempts.

It suggested that China would try again. Australia, for example, has bid three times for the Games, the editorial pointed out.

The tone of the editorial was gracious. Unlike official propaganda of the last several weeks, it did not accuse the United States or any other country of sabotaging Beijing's bid. The U.S. Congress opposed Beijing's bid because of its human rights record.

"Beijing lost the chance due to various, complicated reasons," the editorial said. "We blame no others and we won't give ourselves up as hopeless."

But some Chinese journalists had said earlier that Beijing would fire up anti-foreign rhetoric, especially against Britain and the United States, if it lost the bid. The British foreign secretary, Douglas Hurd, also publicly opposed Beijing's bid.

In a possible indication of that, the entire top half of the People's Daily front page was taken up by a reprint of a hard-line address by Mr. Deng from 11 years ago about the turnover of the British colony of Hong Kong to China in 1997.



Interior Ministry troops waiting Friday three kilometers from the parliament in Moscow.

Yeltsin Units Ring Parliament, Electricity to Building Is Cut

By Fred Hiatt
Washington Post Service

MOSCOW — President Boris N. Yeltsin ordered special force troops to encircle the parliament building on Friday and demanded that vigilante guards there give up their weapons after a shoot-out that claimed the first two victims of the political confrontation this week.

Mr. Yeltsin's opponents inside the parliament, which he has ordered disbanded, appeared increasingly dispirited, but further violence remained a possibility. In many regions, the political authorities were split between the dual claimants for power in Moscow, with several local leaders urging Mr. Yeltsin to stand for re-election at the same time as parliament.

Mr. Yeltsin's latest measures heightened the tension inside the parliament building, where electrical power was cut off Friday night. A generator in the building restored some light. All day, weary legislators traded rumors of imminent assaults. A "counter" defense minister appointed by the parliament, Colonel General Vladimir A. Achalov, said his forces would defend the parliament with weapons in hand.

Mr. Yeltsin himself, during a break from a meeting with leaders of other former Soviet republics, repeated his pledge not to use force against the parliament. His defense minister, General Pavel S. Grachev, said that "there will be no storming" of the riverside building, known as the White House.

But General Grachev also said that his troops would "shoot to kill" if they were attacked again. One policeman and an elderly bystander were killed late Thursday when rightist paramilitary soldiers unsuccessfully attacked a military headquarters building in northwest Moscow, according to the police.

The police clashed Friday with anti-government demonstrators seeking to block a convoy

Yeltsin on Friday, Reuters reported from Washington. "My support has not been affected by anything that has happened thus far," he said. "It is a difficult situation. I don't think we should attempt to quarterback every move from the United States."

Earlier in the day, an administration official said Mr. Clinton had written Mr. Yeltsin overnight about the \$2.5 billion financial aid package passed by the U.S. House and Senate.

Ignoring the pressure from abroad, the existing parliament labeled Mr. Yeltsin's attempt a coup d'etat and voted to strip him of his powers, installing Vice President Alexander V. Rutskoi in his place and seeking to win over the loyalty of Russian troops, police officers and regional officials. Although defense and interior ministers have remained loyal to Mr. Yeltsin, local governments across Russia appeared to be sharply divided.

More signs appeared Friday of flagging spirits among Mr. Yeltsin's opponents in Moscow. A dwindling number of stalwarts braved the chilly rain outside the parliament, a mixture of young men in military fatigues and older people chanting old Soviet flags and listening to recordings of red patriotic songs.

Inside the parliament, about 50 irregular "defenders of the White House" turned in machine guns that they had been issued earlier, some of

Senate votes \$2.5 billion for Russia. Page 4.
No call to arms for Russian military. Page 4.

of Interior Ministry troops, according to the press agency Interfax. No gunfire was exchanged, but at least one person was injured when the police charged with riot sticks.

The U.S. Embassy issued an advisory to Americans in Moscow to "exercise caution." Nonessential employees of the embassy, which is near the White House, were encouraged to leave the compound.

Mr. Yeltsin plunged Russia into a deep crisis Tuesday when he dissolved the Soviet-era parliament and ordered December elections to a new, bicameral legislature. The decision, which the president said was necessary to safeguard democracy and economic reform, has won support from many world leaders, including President Bill Clinton.

[Mr. Clinton reaffirmed his support for Mr.

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On the Airwaves, a One-Sided Contest

Washington Post Service

MOSCOW — The midday television news led with President Boris N. Yeltsin's latest decree. Then came reports on Mr. Yeltsin's prime minister, Mr. Yeltsin's defense minister, Mr. Yeltsin's spokesman, a Yeltsin adviser, another Yeltsin adviser, some Yeltsin supporters around the country, and a poll showing Mr. Yeltsin winning the hearts and minds of most Russians.

Near the end of the broadcast, Mr. Yeltsin's rival in Moscow's power struggle, Russian I. Khasbulatov, the chairman of the Congress of People's Deputies, appeared on screen for less than five seconds.

"According to the decree of the president, we have no parliament," Albert Prikhodko, deputy director of Russian Television, said in an interview. "So why should we have a parliamentary hour on television?"

Two years ago, when hard-line Communists staged an unsuccessful coup, the media

either reported as instructed or were shut down. Many Russians learned the truth only by tuning in to a tiny private radio station called "Echo of Moscow."

This week, in Russia's gravest political crisis since the coup attempt, television has once again fallen into line, favoring Mr. Yeltsin unreservedly. Mr. Khasbulatov and Vice President Alexander V. Rutskoi, whom parliament has sworn in as acting president, have no way to present their case to most Russians.

Unlike two years ago, Russians this week had access to more than a dozen newspapers representing the full political spectrum. Mr. Yeltsin shut down parliament's newspaper, Rossiyskaya Gazeta, but other conservative publications such as Pravda, the old Communist Party mouthpiece, and Sovetskaya Rossiya were as unabashed as ever in attacking the president.

"BORIS YELTSIN'S SEPTEMBER COUP," trumpeted the Wednesday edition

of Pravda. And Friday: "TO SAVE THE CONSTITUTION MEANS TO SAVE OUR FATHERLAND."

Yet across Russia, many people get their news only from the two nationwide television networks, both of them state-owned and controlled by Yeltsin allies. Reduced government subsidies have forced newspapers to increase prices, and circulation figures have shrunk by the millions.

Television has given almost no air time to the "former parliament," which Mr. Yeltsin dissolved Tuesday by decree, or to Mr. Rutskoi or to his supporters. At a news conference Thursday, the vice president railed bitterly against Mr. Yeltsin's "information offensive," blaming unfair press coverage in large part for his apparent lack of popular support and for foreign leaders' defense of Mr. Yeltsin.

"Mountains of monstrous lies and slander

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The Health-Care Plan: A Defining Moment of Clinton's Presidency

By R. W. Apple Jr.
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — Bill Clinton rose to national prominence as a self-proclaimed New Democrat, promising to build on the legacy of Roosevelt, Truman and Johnson with new approaches to old problems rather than relying on tired old formulas.

"I would be different from traditional Democratic stereotypes in that I'd be more market-oriented, more enterprise-oriented," he said at a news conference in June 1992. The following month, in his acceptance speech, he added: "There is not a program in government for every problem. If we really want to use govern-

ment to help people, we've got to make it work again.

At times during his first six months in office, Mr. Clinton seemed to have forgotten those vows. His critics defined his fledgling presiden-

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cy in terms of his left-of-center positions on such divisive issues as taxes, abortion and homosexuals in the military. Some of his old colleagues in the Democratic Leadership Conference, and others who believe that the party can regain its majority status only by retrieving middle-class support, all but despaired.

In that sense as well as others, this week may have represented a turning point for Mr. Clinton, with the signing of a bill establishing a national service program, long a point of programmatic pride for moderate Democrats, and especially with the president's urgent, emotional appeal Wednesday for the nation's support in his bid to "give every American health care that can never be taken away." The administration clearly hopes so.

Not that national health insurance is by definition a particularly centrist idea; to the contrary, its roots lie in the New Deal, the Fair Deal and the Beveridge plan of 1941, which led to Britain's National Health Service, a scheme

once dismissed in this country as "socialized medicine."

But Mr. Clinton's program, and the way he presented it, were consciously pitched to the middle — the middle class, the middle of the road, middle America. To begin with, he explicitly rejected the centralized, single-payer system used in Canada, which is supported by many liberals in Congress and which constitutes a modification of European social welfare systems.

If the program contains elements of decisive government intervention, it also relies on the market economy. To hold down costs, the government would depend in part on heightened

competition among those who provide health care, but it would also impose limits on the size of private health care premiums.

With all the vigor of a Herbert Hoover, a Robert Taft, even a Ross Perot, the president took out his political broadsword and swung it at the Four Horsemen of conservative oratory: Waste, Fraud, Bureaucracy and Paperwork.

It was a political speech, of course, for all the talk of bipartisanship, and the president glossed over difficult points like abortion, like the fears of many in Congress that forcing already hard-pressed small businesses to pro-

Japan Leader's Reforms Leave Trade Policy Intact

By David E. Sanger
New York Times Service

TOKYO — Two months after ousting Japan's aging and corrupt leadership in elections, the country's new prime minister, Morihiro Hosokawa, said Friday night that he and his cabinet were leading "a revolution in peace-time."

But, on the eve of his departure for the United States to meet with President Bill Clinton, he dashed any suggestion that his remaking of the government would include revising Japan's approach to trade issues with the United States.

In a discussion with a group of American correspondents, the 55-year-old leader still

seemed a bit surprised to find himself in the prime minister's residence. In sharp contrast to his predecessors, the leaders of the Liberal Democratic Party whose 38-year control of the country ended in scandal and a party revolt, Mr. Hosokawa talked at length about plans to use his office to "break the collusion between politics, the bureaucratic system, business and industry."

On trade, however, Mr. Hosokawa stuck to positions closely resembling those of the Liberal Democrats. The huge trade surpluses Japan has run up with America "are the natural outcome of free-market activities," he said, rather

U.S. Denies Dropping a Target

International Herald Tribune

Prime Minister Morihiro Hosokawa told his parliament Friday that Washington had dropped its proposal for setting numerical targets for cutting Japan's surplus in trade and investment, but officials in Washington denied any such shift.

"The United States has agreed not to set numerical targets for Japan's current account surplus at Japan-U.S. economic framework talks," Mr. Hosokawa told the upper house of

the Diet. "This issue has been already closed between Japan and the United States."

In Washington, trade officials said the United States expected Japan to adhere to specific numerical targets. Anne Lozzuto, a deputy U.S. trade representative for public affairs, said that during the G-7 meeting at this summer, President Bill Clinton and Prime Minister Kiichi Miyazawa had agreed that Japan would make "highly significant reductions of 1 to 2 percent during the medium term." The U.S. position "remains unchanged," she added.

Imelda Marcos Sentenced to 18 Years



Mrs. Marcos listening to the guilty verdict on corruption charges Friday in Manila.

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches
MANILA — Imelda R. Marcos, a symbol of boundless extravagance during the rule of her dictator husband, was convicted of corruption on Friday and sentenced to at least 18 years in jail.

As the sentence was proclaimed, the former beauty queen, 64, stood grim-faced before the three-judge court, fingering the beads of her golden rosary.

Afterward, Mrs. Marcos drove to a 327-year-old church where she made her way on her knees to the front of the church, pressed her forehead to the altar and asked God to save her from prison.

"God of justice, fight my fight, declare me innocent," she said.

As a hedge against divine intervention, her lawyers said they would file a motion for reconsideration and a new trial. They also said they might appeal the verdict to the Philippine Supreme Court.

Mrs. Marcos, who is on bail, will remain free pending the new legal measures. She told reporters that she did not believe she would ever serve a prison sentence.

The conviction crowned seven years of effort by the Philippines to prosecute the widow of the former president, Ferdinand E. Marcos. The government accuses her of helping to plunder the economy until Mr. Marcos was forced from power in 1986.

It has not been a good month for Mrs. Marcos.

For Demjanjuk, Protest and Support in a Cleveland Suburb

By Don Terry
New York Times Service

SEVEN HILLS, Ohio — Pink "No Trespassing" signs hang in windows on the street that John Demjanjuk has fought so hard to return to for seven years.

His neighbors put up the signs, not as messages to him, but rather to ward off the demonstrators who have picketed Mr. Demjanjuk's house here since he returned to the United States on Wednesday.

On Thursday, as rain fell from dishwasher-colored skies, the protesters were back walking along the curbs, and Mr. Demjanjuk was nowhere in sight. Since he arrived in the Cleveland area from Israel, the 73-year-old former auto worker has remained in seclusion.

He was freed by the Israeli Supreme Court, which found there was reasonable doubt that he was "Ivan the Terrible" of the Treblinka death camp in Poland, and was allowed back into the United States while fighting to regain his citizenship, which he lost in 1981.

He was extradited to Israel for his trial five years after that.

The Associated Press reported that while Attorney General Janet Reno has said she will work to have Mr. Demjanjuk deported, the Justice Department plans no action until he completes a federal court appeal of his denaturalization, a process that could take years.

For the dozen Holocaust survivors and 30 other protesters gathered outside his ranch-style house here, Mr. Demjanjuk

is not an innocent bystander to history, but a Nazi who has once again escaped justice.

"I lost a complete family," said Robert Birnbaum, 70, a retired barber. "Not one person is left, not even a sign in the cemetery or a picture."

The peaceful demonstrations took place despite a new city ordinance banning picketing in front of a specific house, which officials decided not to enforce because this demonstration was peaceful.

Opinions on the street vary widely. Some neighbors share the view of Rich Mondry, 30, who grew up here and came out on his lunch hour to register support for Mr. Demjanjuk. "I think this whole thing is a joke," he said. "John suffered enough. He's already spent more time in jail than the war lasted. He's an old man, a grandfather. Leave him alone."

But Chaim Horwitz, like Mr. Mondry a member of the post-World War II generation, traveled about 15 miles from Cleveland to this bedroom suburb to join the protest. Fighting Mr. Demjanjuk's return, he said, is not just a Jewish issue, but one for all Americans.

"Think about all the soldiers who fought and gave their lives fighting the Nazi beast," he said. "I'm here to raise the banner of moral outrage."

That view was shared by John Fecser, a World War II veteran, who said he got up Wednesday morning and put on the Veteran of Foreign Wars cap that signified his service on the beaches of Normandy, then went out to protest the

Kiosk

Mandela Urges End to Sanctions

Nelson Mandela, speaking at the United Nations, asked Friday that all economic sanctions against South Africa be lifted. Separately, he said the ANC had been holding secret talks on a semi-autonomous homeland with Afrikaners who reject black majority rule. (Page 5)

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Dow Jones	Trib Index
Up 3.36	Down 0.14%
3,543.11	105.82

The Dollar	Fd. class	previous close
New York	1.6395	1.6435
DM	1.5085	1.5085
Pound	1.0525	1.0525
Yen	105.85	105.85
FF	5.7255	5.7255

Europe Turns Back Clocks

It's the end of summer time in Europe on Sunday morning, and the Continent will achieve harmony — for the first time, at least — with Britain and Ireland, until those two countries set their clocks back as well. Clocks in Europe, which are now two hours ahead of Greenwich Mean Time, will be set back from 3 A.M. to 2 A.M. Sunday. Britain and Ireland will revert to GMT at the end of October.

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STATESIDE / SELLING HEALTH



President Clinton fielding a question on his health care plan at a Tampa town meeting that was hosted by Ted Koppel of ABC, left.

At a Town Forum, Clinton Hints at Possible Extra Taxes

By Thomas L. Friedman
New York Times Service

TAMPA, Florida — President Bill Clinton said that if the cost savings anticipated in his health plan did not materialize, he would either have to slow up the introduction of certain benefits or find a way to "raise more money."

Mr. Clinton made his remarks in response to a question from John White, an economist who helped Ross Perot draw up his economic policies during the 1992 presidential campaign. Mr. White challenged the financial underpinnings of the president's health care plan during Mr. Clinton's appearance at a town hall meeting here televised by ABC News.

The president seemed to open the door to the possibility of raising additional taxes to pay for his program, beyond the limited levies on cigarettes and some corporations

he outlined in his speech Wednesday night. "All of us have to be prepared to face the consequences if the cost savings don't materialize," Mr. Clinton said. "If something happens and they don't materialize, then we're going to either have to slow down the benefits or raise more money. I don't think it will happen."

He added, "That's why we have to phase these things in carefully so it doesn't get away from us."

Mr. Clinton's comments came Thursday night at the end of a day in which he kicked off what White House aides were calling "health care-a-go-go," a nationwide blitz of talk show appearances, town hall meetings and even visits to local diners intended to answer one question: What does the president's health care proposal mean for me? He continued the campaign on Friday, telling an audience in St. Petersburg that health reform was "the bedrock we need."

He came to Tampa for a two-and-a-half-hour town hall meeting in which he fielded a wide array of questions from 1,200 residents and experts chosen by ABC. Sitting on a stool on center stage at the Tampa Bay Performing Arts Center, the president dispensed assurances and massaged doubts of an audience that seemed to share his sentiment that health reform was good for the nation. But the audience also clearly needed to be convinced that his plan would be good for them personally.

"I have a 4-year-old son who had a near-drowning accident," a woman said. "He needs physical and occupational and speech therapy three days a week, and I am concerned that he won't be able to continue long-term therapy" under the Clinton plan.

"First of all, it won't get any worse," the president answered. "If you are paying for it now and getting coverage, there is nothing

to prevent that. You shouldn't worry about that. But in all probability, because of the changes in our plan, you will have more secure coverage. If this plan passes, you will know that the coverage you can never be taken away from you, especially in the event your husband has to change jobs."

A psychiatrist asked whether mentally ill patients would be able to get all kinds of costly treatment services or would be limited to low-rate options.

"I really believe that it is important for us to cover mental health benefits," Mr. Clinton said, "but we won't be able to cover the full range because we don't know how to cost them out well enough." There will not be unlimited coverage of mental health treatment until 2000, he said, adding that it would have to be phased in.

Mr. Clinton engaged in a long discussion with a woman who objected to abortions

being covered in his plan. She said that it offended her morally to be indirectly financing abortions. The president countered that his plan would also be indirectly paying for preventive programs that would help inhibit unwanted pregnancies.

He added: "If every pro-life advocate in this country adopted a child this world would be a better place."

A schoolteacher who was forced to retire because he has AIDS asked how the plan would affect those who are HIV positive.

People with AIDS, Mr. Clinton answered, often have to quit working to get Medicaid to cover their expenses. "No, I will be covered while you are able to work. You will always have health insurance and it won't break your employer, so more people with HIV positive will be able to work longer without bankrupting their employers. That is a huge thing," he said.

Policy on Gay GIs Faces 2 Challenges

By John Lancaster
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — The Clinton administration's policy on homosexuals in the military is under attack on two fronts, with a federal judge threatening to charge Defense Secretary Les Aspin with contempt and the House of Representatives seeking to amend the "don't ask, don't tell" compromise announced in July.

Though neither development seems likely to derail the president's compromise, both serve as reminders that the debate over allowing homosexuals in the military is far from over.

In California, a U.S. District Court judge, Terry Hatter, said Thursday that Mr. Aspin and other senior defense officials must "show cause, if any, why you should not be held in contempt for continuing to enforce the Department of Defense's policy regarding gays and lesbians."

Judge Hatter ruled the previous policy, which banned homosexuals from the military altogether, unconstitutional. He did so in the case of a gay navy petty officer, Keith Meinhold, who has since returned to duty pending resolution of his case.

Judge Hatter's ruling would not affect the compromise plan, which has yet to take effect, but involves an interim policy under which homosexual service personnel have been placed in "standby reserve," a status that deprives them of work and pay.

A senior Pentagon official said that the ruling "came as a complete surprise." The official said it appeared to be in conflict with an earlier ruling in the Meinhold case by the 9th U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals, which found in March that the interim policy did not violate Judge Hatter's injunction.

"We have been advised by the military departments and the Department of Justice consistently that as the Ninth Circuit says, placement in standby reserve is not the same as a discharge," the official said. "There was certainly no intention for the conduct of this department to be contemptuous."

Under the new compromise, gay service personnel can remain in the military as long as they do not declare their sexual preference or have sex. The military, in turn, will no longer ask recruits about their sexual orientation or engage in "witchhunts" for homosexuals.

Pentagon officials had hoped to put the new policy into effect by Oct. 1. A senior official said, however, that because members of Congress were determined to write the new policy — or a version of it — into law, the target date would probably be pushed back by several weeks.

On the legislative front, the latest threat to the compromise plan comes in the form of a proposed amendment to the 1994 defense authorization bill by Representative Duncan L. Hunter, Republican of California, that would reinstate the practice of questioning recruits about their sexuality. Mr. Aspin urged members to reject the amendment.

"The president's policy seeks to maintain and enhance the best fighting force in the world by judging service members' ability to serve based on their conduct," Mr. Aspin wrote in a letter. "For the troops in the field, this question is now resolved."

Pentagon officials said that while Mr. Hunter's amendment was out likely to pass, they were eager to pre-empt any legislative moves that could lead to the unraveling of the painstakingly negotiated compromise.

AMERICAN TOPICS

A Critic Belabors 'Feel-Good Society'

"Phooey," says Thomas Boswell, sports columnist for The Washington Post, to major league baseball's decision to allow second-place teams in post-season playoffs next year. But he goes on to say, why should baseball "hold to its own stern century-old standards in the face of a society that fears and dislikes high standards and wants them lowered?"

Indeed, "in recent decades, America has become a feel-good society," he writes. "We give awards and honors and diplomas that have little or no meaning because we lower our standards so that everybody wins or passes or gets applause."

In a generation, we've gone from the harsh judgmental precision of numerical grades on a scale of 1 to 100, to vaguer letter grades (A through F) to the nebulous copout of pass-fail.

Thus, "one result is that we can feel good about ourselves without working very hard or achieving very much." Mr. Boswell goes on to say that "at various schools and camps, my 6-year-old son has been given 'awards' for everything except breathing. In a nice way, I try to explain to him that ribbons and plaques for 'participation' are pleasant, but they don't represent any real achievement."

Short Takes

More than a third of the pedestrians killed by cars last year had had too much to drink, according to the National Highway Traffic Safety Administration. "This is a bigger problem than we had thought previously," an agency spokesman said. "Most of our programs are aimed at drivers." Thirty-six percent of the 4,770 pedestrians over age 14 who were killed in 1992 had blood-alcohol levels of 0.10, above the legal limit that they were behind the wheel.

For 17 years, Bessie Pender worked as a cleaning woman on the custodial staff of the Norfolk, Virginia, school system. This fall, she started teaching a class of 10-year-old fifth-graders. Her salary jumped from \$10,650 to \$26,300 a year. It took seven years of going to college mornings and working afternoons and evenings for Mrs. Pender to transform herself from janitor's helper to teacher.

What is the dusty film found on fresh grapes, plums and other fruit? It is a natural protective substance secreted by cells in or near the skin of the fruit, according to Marvin Prittis, associate professor in the fruit and vegetable science department of Cornell University. This natural coating prevents cracking because of moisture loss and also prevents outside moisture from penetrating the fruit. It is ointoxic.

Mr. Nunn objected to some of the plan's elements, especially what he viewed as over-optimistic fiscal projections and the potential damage to small business. But the mere fact that he found much to like about the program and its presentation, given his unpopularity with much of what the president did in his first six months, suggests how much Mr. Clinton changed the mix this week.

The president told horror stories about the travails of ordinary people and reported, no doubt with a little poetic license, that his health care task force had actually read 700,000 letters from ordinary Americans. The not-so-subliminal message: this is a populist program. He proposed on frightening new broad-based taxes.

Though many of those whom he would bring under the insurance umbrella for the first time are poor and jobless, among others, Mr. Clinton emphasized, are "working people and their little children." In other words, members of the middle class that has turned against

CLINTON: Key Turning Point?

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most Democratic presidential candidates, with their "tax and spend" ideas, in the last two decades.

The president stressed the importance of personal responsibility, a familiar Democratic Leadership Conference theme. He asserted that those now without insurance should have to make nominal payments for new coverage.

"There can't be something for nothing," he said, "and we have to demonstrate that to people."

Let's think of a strictly Democratic idea, Mr. Clinton invoked Richard Nixon and Dr. C. Everett Koop, President Ronald Reagan's popular surgeon general, who was seated in the balcony next to Hillary Rodham Clinton.

Let's be labeled a doctor-basher at a time when polls and anecdotal evidence show that Americans are as satisfied with their personal physicians as they are dissatisfied with "the system," he spoke up right at the start for "the best health care professionals on earth, the finest health care institutions, the best medical research, the most sophisticated technology."

The whole enterprise seemed to lift the president's spirits. He exhibited to the nation not only a new, slimmer haircut, but also a sense of unflinching purpose and renewed self-confidence.

Mr. Clinton's presidency got off to a notably inauspicious beginning, but then so did his campaign for the Democratic nomination last year. He looked like a political corpse a week before the New Hampshire primary, but he did not give up, and to some, he looked a bit like the Comeback Kid again this week.

POLITICAL NOTES

Supreme Court Strikes Back on Use of Tapes

WASHINGTON — The Supreme Court has retaliated against a California professor who copied and is selling audio tapes of courtroom arguments by declaring him persona non grata at the National Archives.

If the professor, Peter Irons, wants to duplicate any more tapes of oral arguments, he must get permission from the Supreme Court marshal. No one else seeking to use the tapes — open to the public at the archives — would be so presumptuously scrutinized.

Professor Irons, who learned of the restriction when a reporter called him for comment, responded with profanity and obscenity, the thrust of which was to tell the court to get lost.

"It's an obvious attempt to stop me from continuing the work I'm doing," said the political science professor at the University of California at San Diego. Later, Professor Irons, who is also a lawyer, faxed a printed statement that suggested he might just try to take the court to court.

The court's directive to the National Archives limiting Professor Irons's access to audio tapes arose from his unauthorized commercial distribution of recordings of oral arguments from 23 famous cases in a tape-and-book set — price tag \$75.

The series, published by New Press of New York, includes lawyers' arguments in Roe v. Wade, which made abortion legal; Gideon v. Wainwright, allowing poor criminal defendants the right to a lawyer; and Regents of the University of California v. Bakke, upholding "race-conscious" admissions programs.

While the set apparently is selling well, Irons has been criticized for reneging on a statement he signed promising he would use the tapes only for his private work. (W/P)

Decision Near on Indicting Rostenkowski

WASHINGTON — A decision on whether to seek indictments against Representative Dan Rostenkowski, chairman of the House Ways and Means Committee, is likely next month, now that the Senate has confirmed a new U.S. attorney for the District of Columbia, sources familiar with the investigation said.

Eric H. Holder Jr., confirmed on a voice vote to a four-year term, is scheduled to take his oath early next month and, according to the sources, review the House Post Office investigation as one of his first official acts.

A federal grand jury has conducted a long investigation of allegations that the Illinois Democrat embezzled thousands of dollars in House Post Office funds in transactions disguised as official stamp purchases. That grand jury's term expires at the end of October. That deadline gives Mr. Holder a few weeks to decide whether to seek indictments from the grand jury. The new prosecutor, could instead seek to extend the panel's term a second time. (W/P)

Foley Skeptical on Public Campaign Funding

WASHINGTON — Representative Thomas S. Foley, the House speaker, said the House would take up and pass campaign finance legislation this fall. But he said "we will have a very hard time" getting the votes to include public financing of election campaigns in the bill because the American public is deeply opposed to that concept.

The Washington Democrat, in a general discussion of "reform" in the House, said he would continue to try to win support for public financing. But he said he expected that the bill passed by the House would include voluntary spending limits and limits on how much money candidates could accept from political action committees, as well as limits on how much they could take in large contributions from individuals.

Last spring, President Bill Clinton proposed legislation that included partial public financing of congressional campaigns. But in a move to break a Republican Senate filibuster and pass the measure, almost all traces of public money were taken out of the bill. (NYT)

Quote / Unquote

Hillary Rodham Clinton, in a television interview Friday: "What we will be doing in the next weeks is laying out what we view as a very credible approach toward trying to fund this health care system. We do not need a new broad-based tax to pour new money into an inefficient system. We need to make our system more efficient. I don't think anybody argues that we can decrease the rate of growth in Medicare and Medicaid. I think the argument will be how much and how fast. And I think that's a fair argument." (AP)

Away From Politics

• A judge extended an order keeping Chicago's public schools open while negotiators try to close an estimated \$300 million budget gap.

• Two Los Angeles police officers, Stacey Koon and Laurence Powell, who begin prison terms next week for the beating of Rodney King, a black motorist, are expected to serve their sentences at a minimum-security work camp where there are no bars, no barbed wire and no violent criminals.

• After a string of fatal accidents, the Marine Corps has ordered airplane and helicopter flights suspended for 48 hours to review safety and training procedures. Most aircraft will be grounded Monday and Tuesday. Until then, only flights that commanders say are essential will be allowed.

• A jury in Hollywood, Florida, awarded an orchid grower \$3 million, ruling that defective Benlate DF fungicide, made by Du Pont Co., had killed more than 70,000 of his plants. Du Pont plans to appeal.

• A fire that damaged an abortion clinic and two other office buildings in Bakersfield, California, was arson, officials determined. (AP, Reuters, NYT)

Connecticut Lacks Evidence To Prosecute Woody Allen

The Associated Press

WALLINGFORD, Connecticut — Connecticut authorities will not prosecute Woody Allen on charges of sexually molesting his 8-year-old adopted daughter, Dylan.

State Attorney Frank Maco made public a report on Friday saying that investigators had found evidence to believe the allegations, but not enough to prosecute.

The report cited the sensitive nature of the case and the possible emotional trauma that would be inflicted on the child had she been forced to testify at a trial.

Mr. Maco said that he had shown a copy of his findings to Mia Farrow last week, and that she agreed with his decision.

"I decided this was our time for a 'dam the torpedoes' prosecutorial approach," Mr. Maco said.

Mr. Allen, 58, was accused of fondling Dylan in an attic at Ms. Farrow's Connecticut house in August 1992. Eight months earlier, Mr. Allen's 12-year relationship with Ms. Farrow, 48, ended when she learned he was sexually involved with her oldest adopted daughter, Soon-Yi Previn, a 22-year-old student at a New Jersey college.

Mr. Allen's lawyer, Elkan Abramowitz, said the filmmaker should have been cleared last spring, when the three-member Yale-New Haven Hospital psychiatric panel raised doubts about Dylan's molestation. A member of the team described her as a dreamy child who "had difficulty distinguishing fantasy from reality."

Mr. Abramowitz criticized Connecticut officials for carrying the investigation out for more than a year and delaying release of its conclusions.

"That case infected and affected the custody fight," he said. He was referring to the custody trial that Mr. Allen initiated as his relationship with Ms. Farrow deteriorated.

After the trial, a judge ruled in June that Mr. Allen could have only supervised visits with his biological son, Satchel, 5, and postponed any visits with Dylan.

Mr. Abramowitz is planning to appeal the custody ruling. Meanwhile, Ms. Farrow is asking a Manhattan court to invalidate Mr. Allen's adoptions of Dylan and Moses, 15. That case is pending.

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A President at the Front Lines

Shevardnadze, Dodging Shells, Vows to Save Georgia

By Lee Hockstader

Washington Post Service

SUKHUMI, Georgia — Eduard A. Shevardnadze, the former Soviet foreign minister, who once sat at the world's loftiest conference tables, has spent the last week under artillery bombardments, trying to save the former Soviet republic of Georgia.

Phone lines, electricity and water to the city have all been cut. On Sept. 17, Mr. Shevardnadze's bodyguards had to fall over him as rockets exploded not 50 meters away. This week, a dozen more rockets crashed down around his temporary quarters, a dacha that once belonged to Stalin in this resort on the Black Sea, soon after he had left.

On several occasions since he arrived here Sept. 16, Mr. Shevardnadze's bodyguards have pleaded with him to leave the city, to no avail.

"It's true," said the president of Georgia, 65, in an interview with a few reporters. "I promised the people of Sukhumi that I would stay here and never leave at this terrible time. I must keep my promise."

Sukhumi, the capital of the west Georgian province of Abkhazia, is besieged and nearly surrounded by rebels who want to break away from Georgia and create their own independent republic.

The well-armed and well-equipped rebels, who are widely believed to be aided by conservative elements in Moscow and in the Russian armed forces, have been fighting within three or four kilometers of Mr. Shevardnadze's provisional headquarters.

He has pledged not to leave until the siege is broken and has promised to fight the rebels with his bare hands if necessary.

Mr. Shevardnadze's worry, which is shared by diplomats in the region, is that if the rebels succeed in splitting Abkhazia off from Georgia, the dismemberment of Georgia and its disappearance as a viable republic could follow in quick order.

"This is Georgian land," Mr. Shevardnadze said. "All Georgians live under the threat of what is happening in Abkhazia. I must be here because now is the time of decision for the citizens of Georgia."

The latest fighting, which began with a sudden attack by the Abkhazians on Sept. 16 that shattered a seven-week cease-fire, is the worst in the 15-month war.

Casualties in the war are variously estimated at 1,000 to 4,000 dead. The population of Sukhumi, about 150,000 before the war began, is now thought to be about half that number as desperate residents through the airport to get out on the few daily flights to Tbilisi.

Mr. Shevardnadze's headquarters is the 12-story Council of Ministers building, not far from the Black Sea shore. Day and night, his command center on the ninth floor of the building is shaken by terrifying explosions from rocket launchers and artillery shells.

The headquarters is one of the few spots in town where there is still electricity. It is supplied by a generator. In the rest of Abkhazia, electricity and water were cut last weekend by Russia, which said it did so to force an end to the fighting.

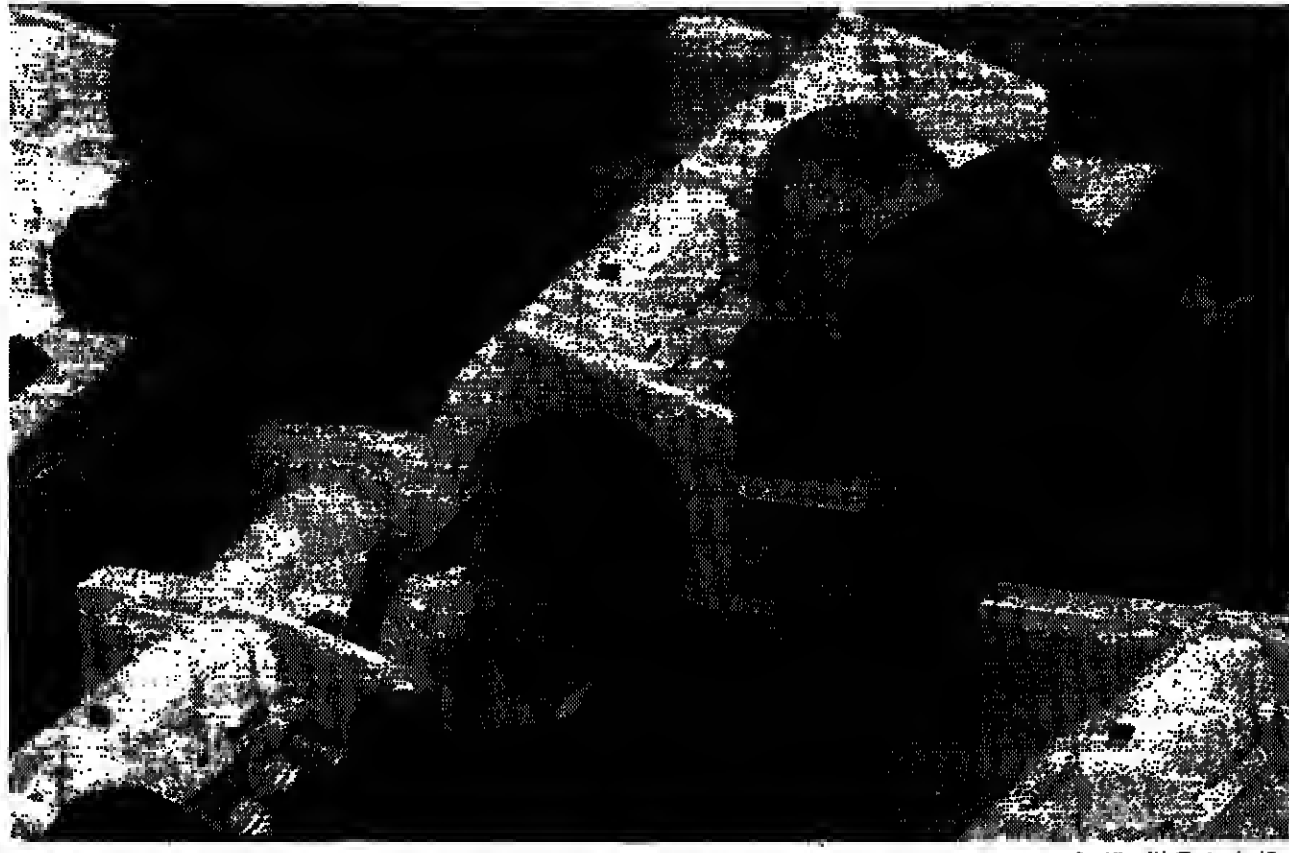
Through it all, Mr. Shevardnadze remains the country's statesman the world remembers from the dramatic final days of the Cold War. His presence here is in jarring contrast to the uniformly grim faces and unspeakable violence that surrounds him.

Despite Georgia's other problems, which include a ruined economy and runaway inflation, Mr. Shevardnadze has put everything aside and moved most of his personal staff and much of the government to Sukhumi.

Although they constitute only about 18 percent of the province's population of 525,000, the Abkhazians assert a historical right to the territory, and they contend that Stalin and Georgia diluted their majority by deporting Abkhazians and settling ethnic Georgians there for years.

The Russian government officially asserts its neutrality in the conflict, and many analysts say that President Boris N. Yeltsin has tried to be even-handed. But Georgians argue that hard-liners in Russia such as the speaker of the parliament, Russian I. Khasbulatov, and the vice president, Alexander V. Rutskoi, are at least sympathetic to the Abkhazians and may be actively involved behind the scenes in helping them.

That belief stems from the conviction that conservatives in Russia are determined to punish Georgia for its refusal to join the Commonwealth of Independent States and its defiant streak of anti-Russian nationalism. Many Russian hard-liners continue to blame Mr. Shevardnadze personally for the collapse of the Soviet Union.



Fatigue got to Russian legislators during the emergency parliamentary session early Friday.

No Call to Arms for Russian Military

By Douglas Jehl

New York Times Service

MOSCOW — The danger of a rift within the Russian military makes it unlikely that supporters of President Boris N. Yeltsin will ask the armed forces to intervene in his struggle with parliament, Russian military experts and Western diplomats say.

For now, even a military that is neutral appears sufficient to help Mr. Yeltsin, who says he has no intention of using military force to subdue the parliament. But Russian scholars and Western diplomats say Mr. Yeltsin's restraint could also reflect concern about the risk of an open battle for their loyalty.

The Russian Defense Ministry says it has taken "armed measures" to head off an attack by opponents of Mr. Yeltsin. But with the rival government of Alexander V. Rutskoi also appealing to soldiers for support, Mr. Yeltsin and his defense minister, General Pavel S. Grachev, seem most concerned about averting a mutiny that could touch off a larger explosion.

General Grachev has dismissed as a mere "bother" the installation by Mr. Rutskoi of his own defense minister. But he has also moved swiftly to impose measures designed to keep the military from the fight, and has warned loudly that the calls by Mr. Yeltsin's opponents could "trigger a real civil war."

With General Grachev's authority being challenged by an opposite, Colonel General Vladimir A. Achalov, who was his own long-time paratroop commander, any attempt to order the military to intervene on Mr. Yeltsin's behalf would almost certainly lead to sharp divisions among the country's officers, the diplomats and experts said.

General Grachev's public comments suggest

that both he and Mr. Yeltsin recognized those limits, but his rivalry with General Achalov, who was ousted as deputy defense minister after the attempted putsch in August 1991, may still represent a substantial danger.

"What you have here is competition between two paratroopers who don't have any reason to like each other," said Sergei Rogov, a military expert and deputy director of the USA and Canada Institute here. "Right now they are competing for the same job, and that may result in some very nasty consequences."

There have been no indications that either soldiers or military cadets have heeded apparent efforts by General Achalov to order them to report for duty. But although Mr. Rutskoi said he was not calling for armed resistance, he called again upon the armed forces to protest the dissolving of parliament.

General Grachev, who portrayed General Achalov as one who would "resort to weapons without hesitation," has said such divisions could provoke a disastrous "chain reaction." Among the indications of that warning have been new security measures unveiled by General Grachev that forbid weapons to be issued to servicemen without specific orders. Special units have also been set up to prevent any "terrorist or provocative acts" among servicemen, while outsiders have been barred from military units and schools.

American officials in Washington have left little doubt of their belief that such precautions may be necessary. General John M. Shalikashvili, President Bill Clinton's nominee to become the top military officer of the United States, told Congress on that the greatest danger posed by the struggle would come "if lower level commanders, subordinate commanders were to choose sides."

In seeking to avoid such a clash, General

Grachev's task appears to have been eased by Mr. Yeltsin's success in maintaining the loyalty of the rapid-deployment military units located near Moscow.

Along with the Interior Ministry's special internal forces, known as the Dzerzhinsky Division, the army's Taman and Kantemir Guards, and the Tula Airborne Division serve as an effective palace guard. Western diplomats said that all would be likely to back Mr. Yeltsin in a crisis.

Mr. Yeltsin may also benefit from other steps he has taken to cultivate the military, two-thirds of whose officers supported him in a referendum on his performance last April. But Mr. Rutskoi and General Achalov, both veterans of the war in Afghanistan, could attract some disenchanted officers.

General Achalov has been outspoken in recent months in appealing to those angered at Russia's loss of superpower status and the treatment of its shrinking armed forces. In an interview published in last week's editions of the conservative newspaper Den, he described the Russian Army as having reached a "sorry state."

In that interview, he vowed that hard-liners would "turn to the army and to the forces of security" if Mr. Yeltsin and his supporters were to seek control of the government, and said: "I am sure we will be heard."

But although such appeals may still lead to dangerous defections, the army as a whole appears in no mood to intervene on either side of the conflict, the military experts here and in Washington said. With discipline crumbling and morale low, they said that commanders recognized that orders involving firing on Russian civilians might simply not be obeyed.

Senate Votes Aid To Russia

Backs Package Of \$2.5 Billion

By Helen Dewar

Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — The Senate has bowed to President Bill Clinton's plea for prompt approval of \$2.5 billion in new aid to Russia and other former republics of the Soviet Union, passing the package by a lopsided bipartisan vote with hardly a whisper of dissension.

No senator challenged the appropriation on Thursday, and there was only passing mention of the political crisis in Moscow, touched off by President Boris N. Yeltsin's dissolution of parliament.

Several strings were attached to the measure, including provisions to cut off aid if Russia does not set and keep timetables for withdrawal of troops from Estonia and Latvia or if any of the republics violate the sovereignty of another republic.

Senator Patrick J. Leahy, Democrat of Vermont, the chairman of the appropriations subcommittee for foreign operations, said he believed that the republics could comply with the conditions without "insurmountable problems."

The Russian aid was approved as part of the \$12.5 billion foreign aid appropriations bill for next year that was passed by a vote of 88 to 10. It goes to conference with the House, which earlier approved the same amount of aid but packaged it differently.

Mr. Leahy told reporters that he regarded the vote as an affirmation of Mr. Clinton's policy of supporting Mr. Yeltsin as the legitimate force for democracy and reform in Russia. He said he was surprised that it passed with so little debate, attributing the prompt passage to efforts by the administration and Senate leaders of both parties.

Mr. Leahy said that when he learned of the latest crisis in Moscow, "I had a real sinking feeling that it could start a debate that would sink everything." Instead, he said, the Senate saw the aid as important to reform and did not flinch.

The Senate also approved \$25 million for the West Bank and Gaza Strip and waived existing legal restrictions that curtail U.S. contributions to international organizations that help support the Palestine Liberation Organization.

Abkhazia Rebels Launch Offensive

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

TBILISI, Georgia — Abkhazian rebels battled Georgian defenders in the streets of the Black Sea city of Sukhumi on Friday after launching a major offensive.

The separatists, who have encircled Sukhumi, the regional capital of Abkhazia, rolled out their offensive early on Friday as government reinforcements pressed rebel units to the south to try to break the siege.

A Defense Ministry spokesman, quoted by national radio, said intense fighting was going on in the suburbs. He flatly said that fierce fighting was also going on near Abzhazba, about 15 kilometers (10 miles) south of Sukhumi, involving separatists and Georgian Army forces from Ochamchira.

The defenders of Sukhumi are relying on reinforcements getting through from Ochamchira, which is 60 kilometers southeast of the regional capital. This would open up a vital land supply route along which they could bring in tanks, artillery and other heavy equipment to counter missile attacks by the rebels.

Peace talks on Georgia are to start in Geneva on Thursday. Edouard Brunner, a Swiss diplomat serving as special UN envoy for Georgia, plans to bring together representatives of the government and the separatists, UN officials said in Geneva and New York.

Earlier attempts to bring the talks to Geneva were stymied by difficulties in carrying out a cease-fire under a July 27 accord. Russia, which also has been mediating in the 13-month war, will be represented at the talks as well, the officials said.

The U.S. State Department condemned the separatist offensive on Friday and voiced support for the embattled Georgian leader, Eduard A. Shevardnadze.

"The United States government strongly condemns the actions of the Abkhazian forces and calls upon them to halt their military offensive and to return to the cease-fire line established by the July 27th Sochi agreement," said the State Department spokesman, Michael McCurry.

(Reuters, AP)

RUSSIA: Yeltsin Troops Surround Parliament as Electricity Is Cut Off

Continued from Page 1

them crying and complaining of betrayal by parliamentary leaders as they did so, according to those who witnessed the scene. Some of the fighters insisted, however, that many weapons had not been handed in.

Mr. Rutskoi and some other leaders of the opposition, meanwhile, appeared eager to find a face-saving way out of the crisis.

"Everyone understands that to continue this way for more than a few days will be more than dangerous for the country," Andrei Fyodorov, a Rutskoi adviser, said dur-

ing an interview inside the White House.

The chairman of the Constitutional Court, Valeri D. Zorkin, who has sided with the parliament, said the court would withdraw its ruling on the unconstitutionality of Mr. Yeltsin's decree if he would agree to simultaneous presidential and parliamentary elections.

Mr. Yeltsin has said he will stand for re-election six months after the parliamentary vote. But he has ruled out any compromise with what he considers the "former" parliament, a stand repeated by First Deputy Premier Vladimir F. Stuzhko on Friday.

Still, some analysts said he might eventually have to agree to simultaneous elections, perhaps in a deal negotiated with regional leaders. Local legislatures in Krasnodar, Rostov-on-Don and Ummuriya rejected Mr. Yeltsin's decree as unconstitutional Friday. By refusing to pay taxes to Moscow or by refusing to hold elections, such regions could disrupt his plans more effectively than the legislators holding on in Moscow.

In an evening session of the parliament, deputies rejected an attempt to dismiss their speaker, Ruslan I. Khasbulatov, a leader of the anti-Yeltsin forces. Mr. Rut-

koi, speaking against the attempt, accused some deputies of trying to flee in good time and to betray in good time," Reuters reported.

"It is a shame," he said. "Who is changing horses in midstream? We will be the laughing stock of the whole world."

Mr. Khasbulatov himself said the parliament would not defend itself by force. "Our weapons are the authority and force of the law," he said.

Several thousand special forces and police officers, meanwhile, strengthened their cordon around the parliament building, in an effort to prevent anyone but deputies and journalists from entering.

"We will tighten the circle around the White House and try to persuade those of them who call themselves 'defenders of the White House' to disperse," said Interior Minister Viktor F. Yerin. "Of course, there are people urging decisive action, but I don't think the time has come."

The government described the stepped-up security as in part a response to an incident Thursday night when armed men attacked the headquarters of the Commonwealth of Independent States armed forces. According to the police, a police captain, Valeri Svishchenko, 36, and a 64-year-old woman who looked out her window when she heard the commotion, Yera Malysheva, were both killed during the unsuccessful assault.

The police detained 10 people in connection with the attack. One of them, according to Mayor Yuri M. Lazhkov of Moscow, was a leader of the rightist Union of Officers, Colonel Stanislav Tereshkov, 37.

MEDIA: A One-Sided Contest on Russia's Airwaves

Continued from Page 1

are being erected," Mr. Rutskoi said. Appealing to foreign leaders, he asked, "Don't you see how Yeltsin and the press controlled by him have been openly scoffing at human rights, preventing people from getting complete and unbiased information?"

Little of Mr. Rutskoi's news conference appeared on television, however. His longest air time came during a telephone interview broadcast on Ekho Moskvy, the same small radio station that brought Muscovite news of Mr. Yeltsin when he was besieged in the parliament building during the hard-line coup attempt two years ago.

Now it is Mr. Rutskoi who is holed up in the parliament, with most phone lines cut off. The news director of Ekho Moskvy, Alexander Klimov, said he had spent

hours trying to get through to the vice president.

"Our philosophy is that we should give all sides the opportunity to speak," Mr. Klimov said.

Few other organs of the press share that philosophy. Most pro-Yeltsin newspapers make little more effort at balance than the anti-Yeltsin ones. The Wednesday headline on Kuranty, for example was: "Elections Will Be, the Congress Will Go."

The upstart wire service Interfax has continued presenting news from both sides. But Itar-Tass, which as Tass reported whatever the Communist Party instructed in the mid days, this week is obediently following the Kremlin line again.

At Russian Television, Mr. Prikhodko said that, under normal circumstances, his network provides air time for the opposition as well as the government. But Mr. Prikhodko said it would be irrespons-

ible to give air time under current tense conditions to "the outrageous opposition."

"They're urging people to take up arms," he said. "How can we give the floor to such people? Who's going to take responsibility for that?"

Alexei Pushkov, deputy editor in chief of the weekly Moscow News, which has criticized both sides in this crisis, said he sees the one-sided television coverage "as a move toward a kind of authoritarian rule."

He said he believes the coverage is in part dictated from above, but also reflects the natural bias of the television reporters and their fear of losing their jobs if they do not back Mr. Yeltsin sufficiently.

"It reflects Russian psychology," Mr. Pushkov said. "Once there is someone who says, 'I'm strong and I'm in charge,' people tend not to come in conflict with this person." —FRED HIATT

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Israel Now Looks Hard at Syria

With Standing High, Rabin May Push for Pact

By David Hoffman
Washington Post Service

JERUSALEM — Even as the Israeli parliament voted for the agreement on Palestinian self-rule this week, Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin and his government were looking beyond it and scrutinizing the words of President Hafez Assad of Syria.

In a remarkably short period, Mr. Rabin has signed and won Knesset approval for a far-reaching agreement with the Palestine Liberation Organization, which appears to enjoy solid if not overwhelming support at home.

If the deal holds and is successfully put into effect in the next few months, and if public support remains strong, the focus of Israeli diplomacy may return to the negotiations with Syria over the disputed Golan Heights, according to senior Israeli officials.

Immediately after the Palestinian accord, Mr. Rabin signaled that he wanted to give Israelis a chance to digest the sudden developments with the Palestinians. Both Syria and Israel remain far from an agreement, and in recent days there has been an exchange of mutual recrimination over the PLO accord.

After a meeting in Cairo with President Hosni Mubarak of

Egypt, the Syrian president criticized the Palestinian-Israeli compact, saying it was a breach of Arab unity and full of holes.

Mr. Rabin, in interviews published Friday, also complained that Syria has shown him little desire for an agreement.

"We still don't have an answer if Syria wants peace," Mr. Rabin told the newspaper Ma'ariv. "They demand complete withdrawal, including uprooting of settlements" on the Golan.

"Syria is encouraging 10 rejectionist Palestinian parties," he added.

"Syria has prevented Lebanon from deploying the army in the south after Operation Accountability," the massive Israeli shelling of southern Lebanon in July. "Syria is preventing progress."

According to Israeli officials, Mr. Rabin asked Mr. Mubarak last week to transmit a similar private message to Mr. Assad.

But beyond the rhetoric, Israeli officials say there are other factors that point to a possible acceleration of the diplomacy with Syria.

One is public opinion in Israel. Polls have long shown a powerful national consensus against any territorial compromise on the Golan Heights, which Israel captured in the 1967 war. For a long time, Mr. Rabin and his Labor Party strate-

gists operated on the assumption that any peace treaty would be so fiercely resisted at home, that Mr. Rabin could only ask Israelis to swallow peace on one front at a time.

Some senior Israeli officials are arguing that, after a pause to get the Palestinian arrangements off the ground, Mr. Rabin has no better time to push for an agreement with Syria than while his standing is high. These officials say that Mr. Assad, while demanding a settlement on his own terms, may also feel the impetus to move ahead, having seen Yasser Arafat, the PLO chief, collect plaudits on the White House lawn and loans from the World Bank, while Syria remains isolated.

Moreover, these officials said, the United States seems prepared in the next few months to act as intermediary between Jerusalem and Damascus. Israel and Syria have been negotiating in Washington on a possible declaration of principles. Syria seeks full withdrawal from the Golan, but Israel has demanded a description of what kind of peace arrangements that Syria would offer in return.

Another factor influencing both sides is that the Palestinian-Israeli pact effectively broke the linkage between the various Arab parties negotiating with Israel. Mr. Assad has bitterly resented this development, saying that Mr. Arafat "ruined the Arab coordination," while Mr. Rabin has celebrated it as a major achievement.

Israeli Stabbed to Death

An Israeli farm worker was found stabbed to death on Friday outside Ramat Gan just hours before Israel shut down for the Yom Kippur fast, Reuters reported in Jerusalem.

He was the first Israeli killed since Israel and the PLO signed their peace accord Sept. 13. The police said Arabs opposed to the accord killed him.



A Palestinian being barred from Jerusalem as Israel sealed the occupied territories for Yom Kippur.

IVAN: Demjanjuk Story Moves to the Streets of Ohio

Continued from Page 1

return of Mr. Demjanjuk. "I saw what the Nazis did," said Mr. Feser, 73. "This man is no part of this country."

Mr. Demjanjuk's neighbors for the most part have tried to ignore the protests, staying inside and staying silent. But occasionally one of them comes out and says the Demjanjuks were hardworking people and good Americans.

It is a neighborhood of auto workers and police officers, of firefighters and truck drivers. It is a place where people move to escape

big-city Cleveland, although not too far away from their jobs and the families left behind. The lawns are neat, houses shaded by trees. Now the residents want their neighborhood back.

Nancy Migjelcz, whose husband used to work with Mr. Demjanjuk at a Ford plant, said she was glad her neighbor was coming home after seven years. "The people just have to trust the judges," she said. "If they say he's not guilty, then we have to trust them."

Other neighbors and acquaintances also came to his defense.

Jim McKee watched the protest from two blocks away. He said he had never met Mr. Demjanjuk but was impressed with his family for fighting so hard for his freedom.

"Everybody should have a family like that," he said. "There would be nobody hanging out on the corners, no rapes, no murders because everybody would be at home taking care of each other."

A car went by with a "Welcome Home, Mr. D" sign attached to the door. And as it passed, a protester held up a sign that read, "If not Ivan the Terrible, still a terrible Ivan."

MARCOS: 18 Years in Prison

Continued from Page 1

Marcos. When her family brought home the corpse of the former president this month from Hawaii, where he died in 1989, only a few thousand supporters turned up in his northern homeland. The Marcoses had expected a million mourners.

None of the Marcos family were in court to hear Mrs. Marcos being convicted on two counts of corruption and sentenced to between 9 and 12 years on each. She was cleared of two other charges.

She was also banned from public office forever, presumably preventing her from reviving ambitions for the presidency for which she was an unsuccessful candidate in the last elections.

The verdicts were the first in more than 90 criminal and civil suits brought against Mrs. Marcos since the 1986 "people power" revolt.

Many Filipinos believe that Mrs.

Marcos's self-indulgence, typified by her avid purchases for diamonds, shoes and international shopping sprees, helped cause the uprising.

The government has accused the Marcoses of stealing up to \$5 billion from the economy during their 20-year rule.

She was convicted, along with a former transport minister, José Dans, of unlawfully leasing state property in 1982 to a medical foundation she headed under terms grossly unfair to the government. Mr. Dans received a similar sentence.

Mrs. Marcos said the foundation raised one billion pesos (\$35 million) to upgrade medical facilities for the poor. The court said the government lost up to \$445,000 in the 25-year contract.

Mrs. Marcos had pleaded not guilty but refused to put up a defense after her lawyers assured her that the prosecution case was weak.

The head of the government's Presidential Commission on Good Government, Magtanggol Gumundo, who is in charge of tracking down the Marcos wealth, said he hoped the conviction would convince Mrs. Marcos that she should return plundered assets.

Scores of loyalists chanting "Imelda not guilty!" mobbed Mrs. Marcos as she left the court to drive to church.

Earlier, they clashed briefly with a half a dozen anti-Marcos activists who carried a placard reading "Return the Stolen Wealth."

Finland Votes to Block A Fifth Nuclear Reactor

Reuters

HELSINKI — Parliament voted, 107 to 90, on Friday against constructing a fifth nuclear reactor, which would have been one of the country's largest investment projects.

The center-right government, also split on the issue, voted in favor of the reactor in February.

On October 22nd, the IHT will publish an Advertising Section on

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A Happy Olympic Choice

The Olympic competition to host the 27th modern Olympiad has ended with a happy choice — the spectacular city of Sydney in sports-crazed Australia. Equally important, the International Olympic Committee avoided a bad choice — Beijing — that would have mirrored the Games in years of controversy.

the world know about us," he said. But disabled prevailed, spurred by the vigorous anti-Beijing campaigning of human rights organizations, and backed by protests from the U.S. Congress and the European Parliament.

An Extraordinary Proposal

It was a powerful speech President Bill Clinton gave Wednesday. He framed the issues and held them up for inspection the way a scientist would on such an occasion. He is dead right on the main point. America's present health care system, for all its virtues, leaves too many people out, is wildly inefficient and has become a drain and burden the society can no longer bear.

in which he would finance universal coverage. Not everyone believes in the circular proposition, a program so virtuous that it would even pay part of its own cost. The president stoutly defended the notion, insisting the savings are there to be had. We'll see.

Labor Misses the Point

It is not Ross Perot but the American labor movement that is the central force in the campaign to kill the North American Free Trade Agreement. Mr. Perot has little following in Congress, but the unions have been working ferociously to line up their friends and campaign beneficiaries against the agreement.

feared as corporations go through vast reorganizations and layoffs to push efficiency up. Robert Reich, the secretary of labor, spoke to that when he said to the same committee: "NAFTA, I believe, is a very, very tiny element with regard to a huge tide of change that is sweeping over America."

Other Comment

Health Care: Details, Please
What this ambitious president is thinking on is the most sweeping reform since the New Deal. It could also prove to be the biggest flop since the Edsel.

One key principle cited in the president's speech Wednesday that needs far greater thought and debate is quality of care. So much of what goes on at a doctor's office is subtle. Let's hear more about the likely sacrifice in store for the middle-class well-insured family that will find choices more limited and direct costs higher than before; and the inevitable pressures that may pit quality against cost.

A Broader U.S. Vision, or a Setting of Limits?

By Stephen S. Rosenfeld

WASHINGTON — The Clinton administration bravely set out this week to fend off isolationism and champion engagement. But the speeches some of its top officials gave to promote the international cause indicated just how rocky and uphill the path actually is.

the idea of multilateralism, the institution of the United Nations. From extolling the virtues of multilateralism, as one observer put it, the United States has retreated to defining its limits. The administration's focus is no longer to widen its UN options and increase the U.S. role in international peacekeeping and peacemaking. It is to demonstrate first of all to a nervous American electorate that Washington can avoid entrapment in Somalia and Bosnia and can otherwise keep itself from going casually, naively and perilously down the UN road.

foreign engagement. Nor does it reflect the strange quality of Mr. Clinton's own evident approach to Bosnia. His heart seems to be telling him to go in and help, while his head bids him to stay out and to allow events to take what is their murderous course.

The Fissures In Russia Run Deep

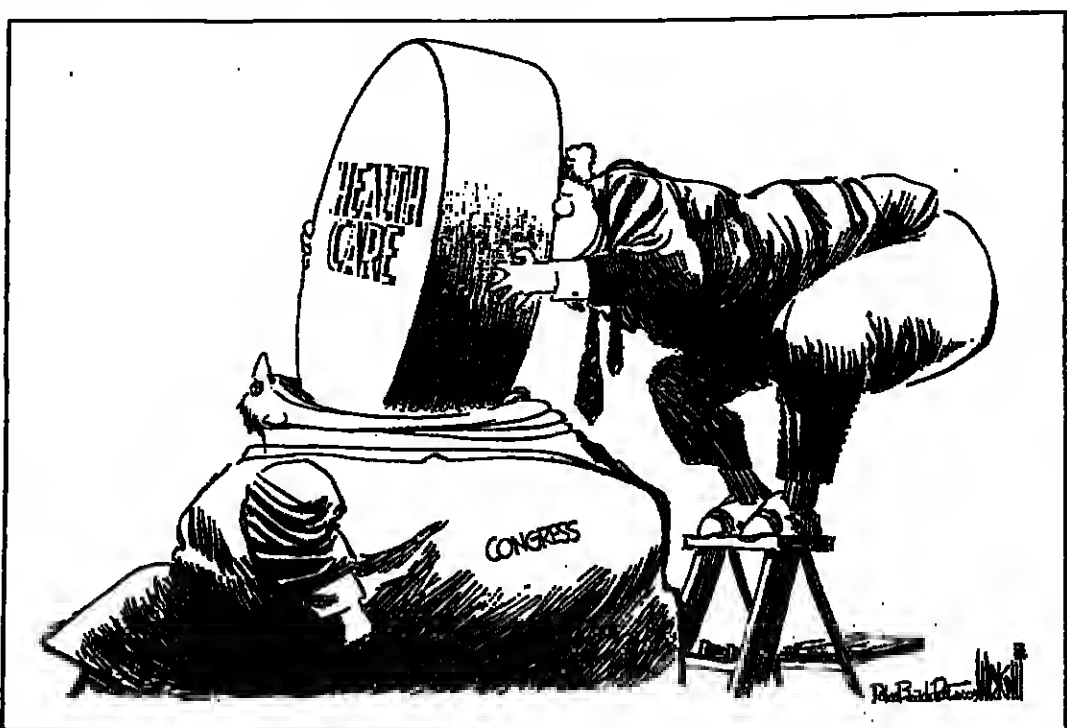
By William Pfaff

PARIS — A new parliamentary election in Russia in December, as demanded by Boris Yeltsin, and a new presidential election as well, which Mr. Yeltsin has conceded to his rivals, will clarify Russia's political situation without solving it.

Applause, If They Can Pull It Off

By Anthony Lewis

BOSTON — Once in a rare while speech I hear passion in a president's words. I heard it on June 11, 1993, when President Clinton emphatically spoke against racial discrimination. It was there again in President Bill Clinton's speech on health care.



Let Them Be Healed Without Charity

By A. M. Rosenthal

NEW YORK — I had doubts about the Clinton health plan — too complicated, too much new bureaucracy, and where was the money to come from? So I went off to a hospital to visit the expert who means most to me.

condition people used to some money often cannot grasp. The hospital listed a prominent surgeon as assigned to the case, pro bono. But he saw the boy only on rounds every now and then. Every time, he had to be reminded by the bed chart or a nurse who the boy was. The boy noticed that, every time.

was that word in the records and the faraway nod when the surgeon picked up the bed clipboard. Sitting at his bedside, I said to the boy: "The president of the U.S. just put out a new health plan. It mandates doctor and hospital insurance for everybody — upper class, middle, workers, and people with no money."

Then He Gave the Israeli a High Five

By John Wallach

WASHINGTON — This summer I saw a miracle. So did the 46 Arab and Israeli boys, 11 to 14 years old, invited by President Bill Clinton and Hillary Rodham Clinton to attend the signing of the Israeli-Palestinian peace accord at the White House.

As we struggled to pick up the pieces, my son David suggested that we give a copy of "The Night," Elie Wiesel's narrative of his family's experience in the Holocaust, to Lyeth. By week's end, Lyeth was reading it. One afternoon, the counselor in his cabin spied a tear on his face. A day or two later, Lyeth gave the Israeli boy whose flood of tears had provoked the emotional outburst another sign — a high five — when he emerged from the infirmary after a short bout with the flu.

Clinton has persuaded his country that health care, like police protection and education, is a right.

Clinton has persuaded his country that health care, like police protection and education, is a right. I have problems about Bill Clinton, which does not seem to overwhelm him. When he takes more of my money in taxes, could he kindly treat me as a respect-worthy member of society, not some grasping moneybag?

IN OUR PAGES: 100, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

1893: Monument to Joan
PARIS — An important and touching ceremony took place yesterday [Sept. 23] close to the German border. A new monument was unveiled in honor of Joan of Arc, la bonne Lorraine. At the ceremony, the Bishop of Verdun delivered himself of the high-flown sentiment: "I am the Bishop of the frontier, and when I hear the roar of the cannon or the blast of the bugle, I think of Joan of Arc, who was the incarnation of the greatness of her country."

growing unpopularity which has befallen her on account of her almost overt pro-German tendencies, it is said, soon to abdicate in favor of her sister. Of course the latter, while supposed to rule, would allow the country to be governed in fact by her prince consort, and the Grand Duchy would thus become a complete "branch office" of Germany.

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International Herald Tribune, 181 Avenue Charles-de-Gaulle, 92521 Neuilly-sur-Seine, France.
Tel.: (1) 46.37.93.00. Fax: Circulation, 46.37.06.51; Advertising, 46.37.52.12.

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ART

The New Look at MOMA Is a Visual Polyphony

By Michael Kimmelman New York Times Service

NEW YORK — The players are the same, but the lineup is different. The new installation of the Museum of Modern Art's permanent collection of paintings and sculpture is more a gloss on the familiar than a wholesale change.

Purists may see even this as corrupting a story leanly and beautifully and, on its own terms, coherently told. Revisionists who for decades have been questioning the seamless history of the 20th-century art as the Modern portrayed it may complain that it doesn't go far enough.

Realists will recognize the installation for what it is: a prudent, serious, often provocative, overdue self-examination of the richest and by far the most influential presentation of 20th-century art in the world, one that has come to define the canon of modernism.

The reinstallation is certainly messier, less elegant and harder to follow. But after all, the history of art was not as neat as the museum had suggested. What had been a single arc of historical line in the galleries now becomes a polyphony: Italy, Russia and Germany join France as major forces in the history of the early century.

The installation is prudent, serious, often provocative, and overdue.

Movements like Constructivism get their due. And the presentation adheres much more strictly to chronology. Artistic voices from the same moment now clash, in a way often true to the rancorous spirit of their times than the old installation was.

Kirk Varnedoe, head of the museum's department of painting and sculpture, has been working on this reinstallation since the close in January of the Matisse exhibition, which filled the painting and sculpture galleries.

To understand the changes he has made, you must recall what came before: the account of modern art that Varnedoe's predecessor, William Rubin, provided, which in its essentials extended and refined the legacy of the Modern's great founding director, Alfred H. Barr Jr.

The museum began the story of modernism by tracing a path straight from Cézanne and Post-Impressionism to Picasso and Léger in the 1920s, a trajectory that barely strayed from Paris and established Cubism as the century's core narrative.

Only then did the installation backtrack chronologically to Expressionism, Futurism, Constructivism and de Stijl, movements outside France and therefore subplots, all the more so, it seemed, in the cramped and uncomfortable galleries to which they were assigned.

The reinstallation begins pretty much the same way, with Cézanne's "Bather" still presiding over the entrance, succeeded by Post-Impressionist paintings (and a pair of extraordinary Soutar drawings), culminating in a crowded room of early Matisse, Derain and Picasso's "Démolisseurs d'Avignon," moved a gallery forward from where it had been.

A nice touch: You can stand before Cézanne's "Bather" in the first gallery and see Matisse's related "Male Model" in the last, and only when you arrive in that final gallery and turn a corner do you confront "Les Femmes d'Alger," a physical expression of the turning point in 20th-century art that the painting is meant to represent.

The first big changes to the installation come in the next galleries. After a room of early Cubism is one for Expressionism, followed by another for Futurism, Chagall, Kupka, Kandinsky, Léger, Robert Delaunay: a dizzying group from around Europe during the years before the first World War.

Here is an instance where the installation, unlike the old one, tries painstakingly to be faithful to real time, to the fact that works as different as Boccioni's "Unique Forms of Continuity in Space," Chagall's "I and the Village" and Delaunay's "Simultaneous Contrasts: Sun and Moon" were completed within a few years of one another.

Next comes a more jarring change, a suite of de Chirico, pushed nearly a dozen galleries forward from where they had hung. Although the chronology is right, the result isn't. After so much buoyant prewar art, these darkening images of vacant cityscapes are intended to suggest how the war dimmed Europe's spirit.

But de Chirico, of all artists, becomes only the second one after Cézanne to have a room of his own in the reinstallation.

The next gallery is the most provocative yet, mixing Duchamp and the Dadaists with Picasso's contemporaneous Cubist collages, constructions and paintings.

Beyond formal similarities, the message Varnedoe is sending is clear: Duchamp deserves more prominence, and Dada rivals Cubism as a force in the century. Just as Picasso becomes a leitmotif in the reinstallation, so does Duchamp, popping up again, even more unexpectedly, in a gallery with Brancusi sculptures.

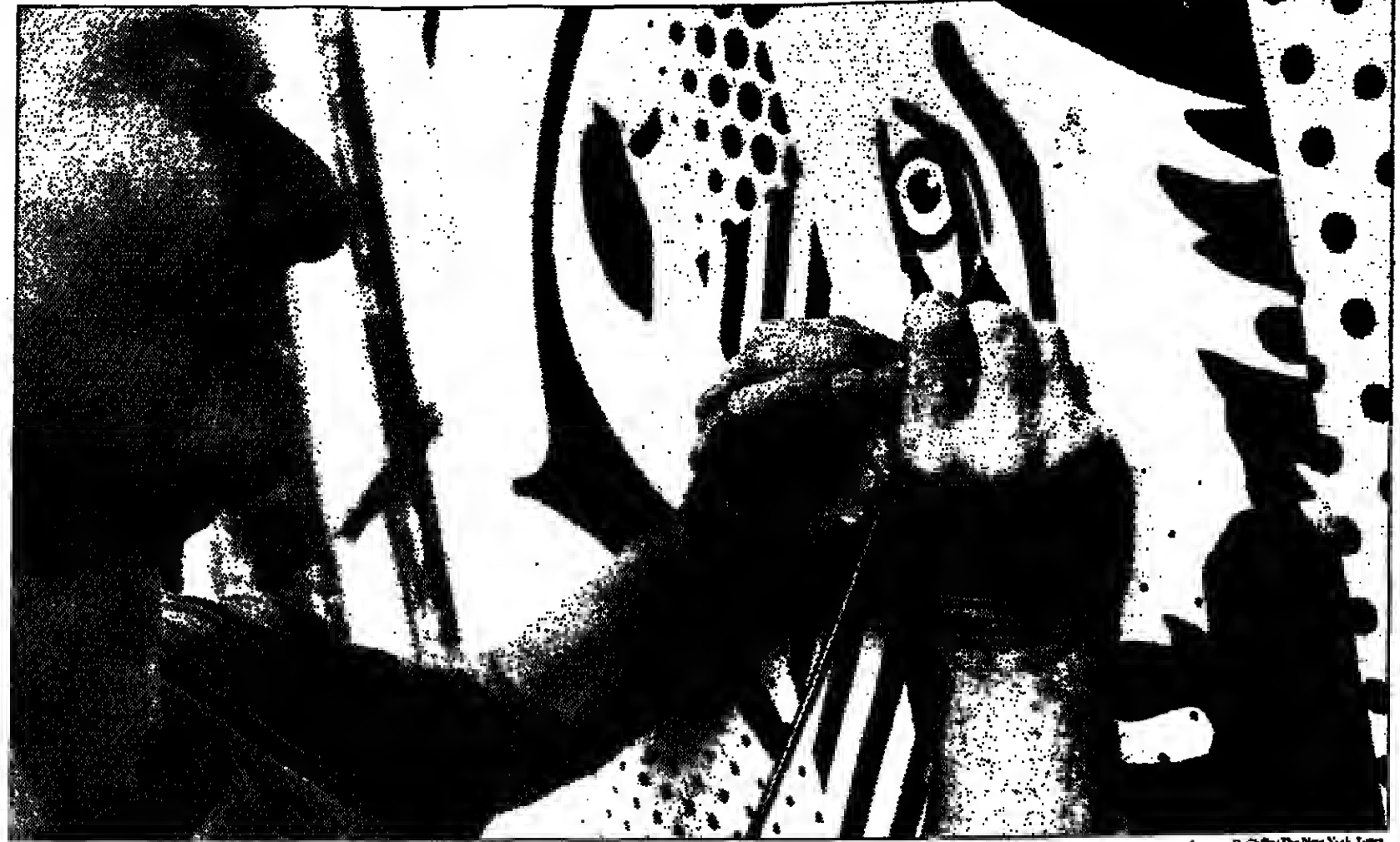
The Dadaists return, too, after the Brancusi, where Hannah Hoch, Kurt Schwitters, George Grosz and Johannes Baader join Klee.

More straightforward is the change involving Russian Constructivism, relegated to a stairwell in the old installation. It occupies a whole gallery now, as it should. The Modern is still the Modern: Klee follows Mondrian and van Doesburg, whose works are in the previous room, and Rodchenko's "Oval Hanging Construction No. 12" is seen against the backdrop of Duchamp's "Bicycle Wheel" two galleries away.

But with photographs, propaganda literature and architectural models, as well as paintings, the new gallery strives to show Constructivism's social and political side, not just its formal one.

Something else new comes at the end of the second floor. Galleries once devoted to Miró and Surrealism have been given to the drawings department (a drop-dead selection of works from its collection has been hung). The shuffle squeezes Miró and Surrealism into rooms where 1930s Picasso, Dada and de Chirico had been.

But the more important change comes in the last gallery on the second floor, where the Mexicans Siqueiros, Tamayo and Orozco are cheek by jowl with Pollock and Beckmann: a stretch intellectually, but an intriguing one.



Roy Lichtenstein in his Southampton, New York, studio, preparing for the Guggenheim retrospective of his work.

Lichtenstein, Still Reinventing Pop Art

By Vicki Goldberg New York Times Service

SOUTHAMPTON, New York — In the early '60s, when Pop Art first raised a Campbell soup can in a toast to Mickey Mouse, critics were appalled, denouncing the movement as everything from "profound cowardice" to a "pinheaded and contemptible style."

Leading Abstract Expressionists like Robert Motherwell and Mark Rothko resigned from the Sidney Janis Gallery when Janis mounted a large Pop show in 1962. Still, Pop caught on faster than any movement ever had, and something unprecedented happened: those low-life bohemians called artists were elevated to stardom. Take Roy Lichtenstein. His first one-man show of Pop paintings at Leo Castelli in 1962 sold out before it opened. (So much for critics.) He had a mini-retrospective in Pasadena, California, five years later and a more comprehensive one in 1969 at the Guggenheim. In fact, ever since 1962 Lichtenstein, who will be 70 next month, has had work on view somewhere. Castelli's list of his one-man and group shows comes to 41 pages.

Starting on Oct. 8 the Guggenheim adds a retrospective of more than 130 of his paintings and sculptures, from "Look Mickey" of 1961 to the "Large Interior With Three Reflections," still wet when this article was written. The show, accompanied by a huge catalogue, was organized by Diane Waldman, the curator responsible for the 1969 retrospective.

One of the pioneers of Pop Art, Lichtenstein — still busy reinventing the style on a summer's afternoon in Southampton — has helped keep Pop alive and vital with a series of refinements, experiments, and subversive philosophical takes on modern art and life.

Nan Rosenthal, consultant on 20th-century art at the Metropolitan, marvels at his continuing invention: "The level of quality that he has sustained in his work over 32 years is simply astonishing."

In 1962, Lichtenstein's versions of comic books, bubble-gum-wrapped art and resort advertisements bewildered many art lovers raised on Cubism and Jackson Pollock. The artist himself said in 1963 that "it was hard to get a painting that was despicable enough so that no one would hang it — everybody was hanging everything. . . . The one thing everyone hated was commercial art, apparently they didn't hate that enough, either."

Everyone was hanging everything — Robert Rauschenberg had already inserted tires, bedspreads, stuffed goats, even snippets of comic strips, into art. But Roy Lichtenstein brought commercial art, the one art form no one thought was really art, up front and made it the sole subject of his paintings. At that very moment, Andy Warhol and James Rosenquist, entirely unaware of each other, were doing the same. After Pollock and de Kooning, this smelled like revolution.

Dorothy Seiberling, who wrote a rather favorable article about Lichtenstein in Life in 1964, when she was the magazine's art editor, says today she was as puzzled by the artist as by his art.

"He was very shy," she says, "very low key. He seemed almost scholarly. He didn't look like any kind of revolutionary at all."

He still doesn't. Slightly reserved but engaging, he is as mild, accommodating and apparently unconflicted as Mr. Rogers. Thin, gentle, soft-spoken and casually dressed, with his gray hair pulled back in an unimpressive ponytail, he has a calmly deliberate manner, the air of someone often pleased, and a self-deprecating sense of humor.

been his friend and tennis partner for 20 years, says the artist takes his work very seriously but describes their game as "the healer vs. the purveyor of useless baubles for the rich."

His paintings spoof the postmodern readiness to gobble up art history and spit it out again. Some of them sneak Lichtensteins into their polished, sardonic, and crafty catalogues of art history and dubious chic. Asked what he thinks about post-modernism, the artist hesitates a while, then laughs quietly and says, "I'm trying to avoid answering that."

Lichtenstein works diligently from 10 to 6, seven days a week most weeks, with breaks for lunch and tennis. He reads about particle physics and genetics almost exclusively. No Sturm, no Drang, no evidence of either anxiety or self-importance.

Outside the door of his Southampton home is a small plaque that used to say "Chien lunaticus," but the chien died, and someone crossed out that word. Inside the house, all is perfectly sane — with the possible exception of the owner's paintings, and they are only lunatic like a fox.

After closing on Jan. 16, the show will travel to Los Angeles and Montreal.

BOOKS

BODY AND SOUL By Frank Conroy, 450 pages. \$24.95. Boughton Mifflin/Seymour Lawrence.

Reviewed by Christopher Lehmann-Haupt

OSCAR WILDE once observed that "the public is wonderfully tolerant; it forgives everything but genius." Yet the plot of Frank Conroy's irresistible new book suggests quite the opposite. A rich

novel of development with the somewhat familiar title "Body and Soul," it shows that the world can be wonderfully forgiving of genius, so forgiving as to prove a handicap.

From earliest childhood, Claude Rawlings's gift for music is recognized and rewarded. Though he spends most of his days dreamily roaming his Upper East Side neighborhood while his unmarried mother drives a taxi, his budding interest in the piano attracts the patronage of a local music-store owner, Aaron Weisfeld.

Weisfeld steers Claude to the

right teachers, who help him develop skills that lead to a job as an accompanist to the child of a Park Avenue family.

Claude's exposure to wealth prompts him to apply successfully for a scholarship to an exclusive private school, which leads to admission to a prestigious college, where he meets a rich woman whom he marries after they graduate. His fame as a pianist spreads, and he even begins to compose music. But in a reversal of his mounting good fortune, he wins no competitions.

When he complains about this lack of success, one of his former teachers tells him: "You should understand that only so much can come in the form of gifts. Gifts can take you only so far. Eventually we are thrown back on ourselves. It's a cliché, but it's true."

And then, almost providentially, Claude's life comes apart. His marriage founders and his creativity dries up. He feels a sense of fraudulence common to artists, worsened by his never having learned who his father is. Then through a wonderfully inventive complication, he inherits the Third Avenue building that houses Aaron Weisfeld's music store, and he ends up holding out against a real-estate developer determined to demolish his building and put up a block-wide high-rise. As the wrecking ball crashes against a nearby structure, causing an E-flat silver bell over the door of his store to ring faintly, Claude finds his inspiration.

"At the precise instant of the crash, followed a split second later by the bell, he hallucinated the full sound of an orchestra and a piano playing two chords in succession, the first chord dissonant and the second consonant. The hallucination was clear and precise, complete in every musical detail, which he instantly memorized." He begins to compose a concerto, the double meaning of which word is "to join together, to work in concert, but also, from the Latin, to fight, or to contend." For Claude, "the E-flat silver bell represented the solo instrument (piano) engaged in a battle for survival with the more powerful sounds of demolition representing the orchestra."

Needless to add, the concerto proves a crowning success.

It is tempting to read from this some message about Conroy's own artistic output. It has taken him 26 years to publish just three books; the first a finely written memoir of growing up, "Stop-Time" (1967); the second a somewhat thin, sketchy collection of stories, "Mid-air" (1985), and now this remarkable outpouring of compulsive storytelling.

Conroy has written an apparently traditional story, full of rich characters and tricky twists, drawing (sometimes outrageously) on popular devices of storytelling. "Body and Soul" may be old-fashioned — realistic, eventful, almost Victorian in its obsession with class and paternity — but it is always aware of its being so. That its title is the same as the 1947 John Garfield movie about a champion boxer, which young Claude could have seen during his dreamiest stage, is probably no coincidence. And at the heart of the novel lies a forceful defense of such appropriation of popular art.

Christopher Lehmann-Haupt is on the staff of The New York Times.

Restored Giambologna in Washington

The Associated Press

WASHINGTON — For years, it was perched way up high, in a niche over a stairway in the U.S. Embassy in the Palazzo Margherita in Rome. Dust and grime had settled into its pores and those who saw it were too far away to notice the sweetness of the smile or the sensuous curve of the back.

Now the Cesareini Venus, a marble nude by the 16th-century Medici court sculptor Giambologna, is getting its moment in the light. It goes on display Sunday in the National Gallery of Art after months of restoration.

In the center of a large, airy gallery, it now glows — a delicate, smaller-than-life goddess, nonchalantly drying herself after a bath. Its surface, once soiled by centuries-old bird droppings and rust, is now milky white.

The statue is one of the last efforts of the Flemish-born sculptor, who went to Italy for training and never returned.

Since Giambologna carved it in the 1590s, it has been dropped and broken and passed from owner to owner. A 17th-century restoration after its fall left her right calf permanently discolored and an iron rod harshly piercing one buttock to keep her standing. The rod remains, but it is otherwise patched up.

Giambologna made the Venus as a gift from his Florentine patron, Grand Duke Francesco de' Medici, to the head of another powerful family, the Cesareini. Giambologna's Cesareini put it in the garden of the Cesareini palace in Rome, where it stayed for 40 years.

It was much admired in Rome. So much so that, according to a 1688 history, it was stolen during the night by thieves who used a crane

meant for carrying soldiers over battlements in war. The Cesareini got it back, but in 1622 the grandson of the original owner sold the family sculpture to Cardinal Ludovico Ludovisi, the nephew of Pope Gregory XV.

Ludovisi installed the Venus in his grand family villa. And there it stayed, even after the Ludovisi sold off all the surrounding land at the end of the 19th century.

It was placed in the new Palazzo Margherita in 1890, in a special niche made for it above the grand staircase. And there it remained, even after the U.S. government bought the building for its embassy in 1946. It is likely to return there after the exhibit, which ends Jan. 17.

Before the Venus was cleaned, it was hard to see its finer points, says Shelly Sturman, the gallery's conservator. "Somebody was joking early that this is truly Venus after the bath," she said.

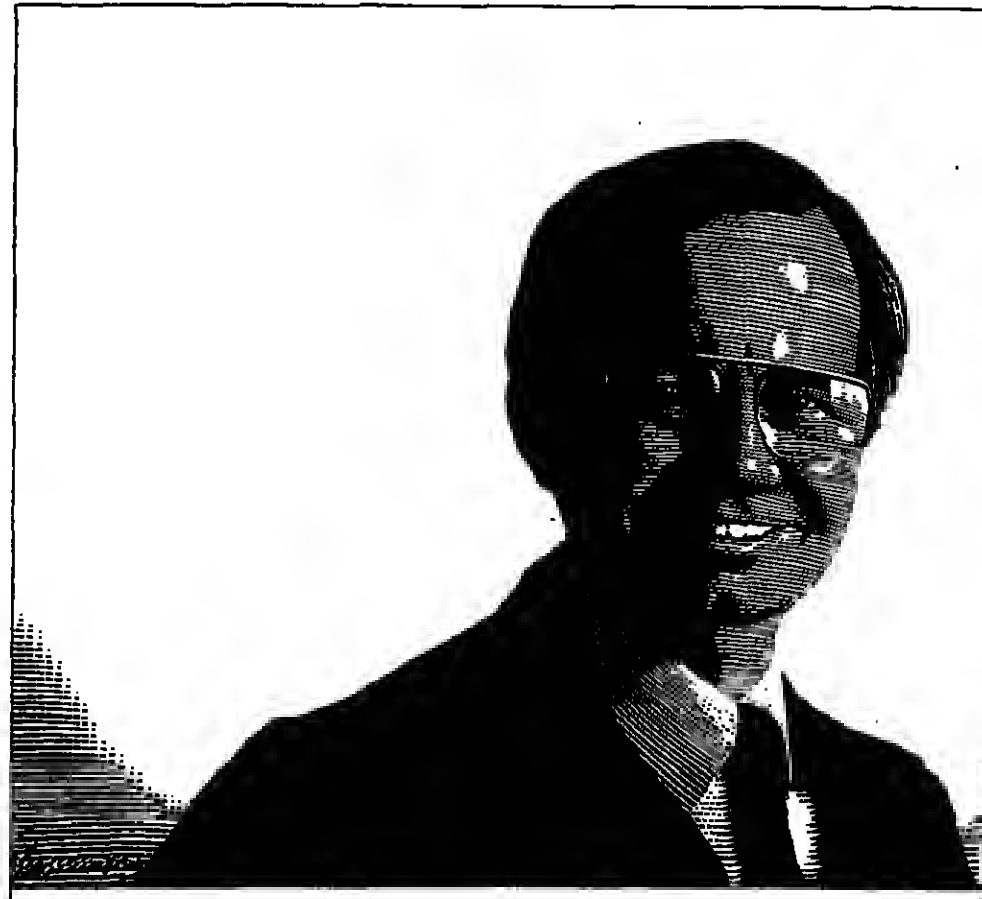
ENNEAD... By John Greenman

- ACROSS 1 Tesserae 6 Crotanum's rival 9 ...we forget 13 It's held in a hold 18 Leave-taking 19 Classical beginner 20 Whirligig 21 Of feathery fauna 22 Feel great joy 25 Hanger material 26 From A to Z, e.g. 27 ... Juan Hill 28 Mag. sales 29 Neophyte officer 32 Picasso box 33 Show-box ltr. 34 Ring 35 All the way 41 In a foolish manner 45 Bern's river 46 Play Strom says 47 Craggy crest 48 Fairway gizmo 49 Sisters of Charity, e.g. 51 Ars gratia 53 'I've Got ... in Salomazzo' 58 Hansel's wife Lady Ashley 57 Formerly called "Shille Players" painter 59 Nounple 60 ...O ("Old MacDonald" refrain) 61 Christie element 62 Colonizes 63 Shortcoming 66 Soupçon 68 Whilom Burmese statesman 70 Slopes transport 71 Wood snooters 73 ... it is in heaven? Matt. 6:10 76 Argyle, e.g. 77 They "by men's souls": Paine 78 Blaspheme 80 Tpk. mail station 81 Shown on TV 82 Eleven has two 83 Syst. of laws 84 Titled 85 Actress Ryan 86 100 square meters 87 Epoch 88 Radix neighbor 89 "Quinquaginta" from distance "Ophi." Mafeseid 92 All dolled up 99 Miscellaneous 101 Gaido's high 102 Indonesian isles 103 Jose Ferrer film: 1963 106 First season discovered 108 Cash initials 112 Mrs. Donahue 113 Syrian city 114 Whip 117 Improves manuscripts 118 Pastures 119 Set a move on 120 Games of the keyboard 121 Wetness in Westhead 122 Prospector's "grit" 123 Actor Byron 124 I DOWN 1 File-folder extensions 2 Brainchild 3 Mused Ode role 4 Nightfall to birds 5 Jewish ritual but 6 Remove a cure or a growth 7 Copied Ozawa 8 Follower's income-tax form 9 Hillary Clinton, for one 10 Coined syllables 11 Actress Allgood 12 Deuces' bester 13 "Gig" star's kin note 14 Jack Lemmon film: 1972 15 Orange-pear source 16 Security deposit 17 Elgastor 23 Felipe's flat 24 City S of Moscow 26 Afternoon affair 31 Sport 32 Lamin's dame 35 Dan ... Ulrich "Vegas" role 36 German miner 37 A 1955 Oscar winner 38 Bowling match of a kind 39 O.K. 40 Backpacked 41 Clubhouse lounge 43 The Beatles' "Be" 44 To-date 45 Vets 51 Add-on to dman 52 Sense organ 53 Following 54 Three under par, e.g. 55 Act circumspertly 56 Cheerful 58 Bagged 59 Gay time 63 White out 64 Predatory sea birds 68 ... why thou formless me? Matt. 27:46 70 Cat burglar 72 Striate 74 ... Mountains of Italy 75 Pope 76 Not adjusted 81 Latin trio element 83 These, in Tours 84 Quizzical exclamations 86 Gotehas 96 Places for valuables 91 "La Vie" ... 93 Brushed up on a book 94 Pass 95 Modern aircraft acronym 96 The Kingston 97 Odometer reading of a new car? 88 Under the big top 100 Put off 103 Pre-O'Connor composition of Supreme Court 104 "May" — little 106 "You is it — you ain't..." 108 Butter stand-in 107 Tooth problem 109 Jazzman Al 110 Stetson 111 Christiania today 115 Sucoor 116 Oassils

Crossword puzzle grid with numbers 1-111.

Solution to Puzzle of Sept. 18-19

Grid showing the solution to the crossword puzzle from Sept. 18-19.



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Published With The New York Times and The Washington Post

Christopher Lehmann-Haupt is on the staff of The New York Times.

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Modern Artists 'Before Media'

By Michael Gibson
International Herald Tribune

PARIS — France's National Museum of Modern Art has acquired more than 6,000 works by 20th-century artists since its foundation shortly after the end of World War II.

Ranging from the Balhaus to Alberto Giacometti at one end of the building, to Hantai and Martin Barré at the other, this old-boys' show also suggests the agonizing dilemmas facing any curator, who cannot be content to relate to any work on its merits alone but is obliged to accept many on the assumption that such works are in some way "objectively relevant."

The result, as might be expected, is something of a crazy quilt which at least has the merit of acknowledging the importance of artists who have remained indifferent to media coverage while producing works of authentic poetic merit (Henri Michaux, Joan Mitchell, Zoran Music, Balhaus, Pierre Bettecourt and others).

None can hope for more than token representation, and such a show inevitably calls to mind a ceremony in which the relics of various saints are borne processionaly through the town. The entertaining thing, of course, is that hostile factions can be seen walking side by side within the same procession: the dreary Minimalist canvases of a Barré, the vacuous mechanized stainless steel constructions of Nicolas Schöffer, for instance, rub elbows with Francis Bacon's powerful and monstrous "Study of the Human Body" which confronts the viewer with a more substantial and challenging nightmare.

His work is placed here in the company of artists such as Gaston Chassaac and even Alexander Calder (represented by one large gouache).



Giacometti's "Femme Debout II," 1959-60.

One may legitimately wonder if this is really an artist's business, or whether he had not better attend to settling a more intimate account with the world, as did Michaux.

nonstandard Rorschach test, allow the viewer to read into them whatever the tension of the lines and blots may suggest to him.

Another singular artist, Bettecourt, is represented by a single small assemblage of butterfly wings. It is worth remembering that it was Bettecourt who originally suggested the use of this medium to Dubuffet.

Alfred Manessier, who belongs to a specifically French line of abstract artists with religious overtones, recently enjoyed a retrospective at the Grand Palais and is represented here by one of his more effective paintings, a triptych with a predella whose central panel suggests a Holy Face.

An eloquent contrast to this is provided by another triptych, this one by Joan Mitchell, a powerful American artist who lived in France and died this year.

Francis Morellet, a French artist who uses chance in deciding how to assemble the straight lines of his geometric work, occasionally manages to make a point in terms of optical theory. But his art is naturally, by philosophical choice, anti-subjective and holds little reward for the eye.

Pierre Alechinsky, Alger Jorn, Paul Rebeyrolle, Jean-Paul Riopelle, Bram van Velde, Pi Bury, Olivier Debré, Hans Hartung and Pierre Soulages are among the other artists chosen for this show, which though not entirely satisfactory, does have some excellent parts.



Ker-Xavier Roussel's "La terrasse des Tuileries," circa 1898.

Nabis: When the World Changed

International Herald Tribune

PARIS — About a century ago, the Western perception of the visible world underwent the most dramatic change since the end of the so-called Dark Ages in the seventh century.

It was an extraordinary transformation, which paved the way for Abstractionism and contemporary aesthetics.

Souren Melikian

At the heart of it was the art of the Nabis, on view at the Grand Palais until Jan. 3.

Had the explicit purpose of the show been to tell that story, it would not be nearly as convincing as it actually is.

It almost began as an accident. Had a young artist trained at the Académie Julian as a painter of painstakingly naturalistic scenes not taken a summer vacation in Brittany, things might have been different.

Gauguin, who was unwell and about to leave, did not have much time. He took Sérusier on a walk through a forest on a hillside a few minutes away from the inn where they both had their lodgings.

The picture that Sérusier painted that day, later dubbed "The Talisman," follows Gauguin's advice and fits the definition given by Denis. Except for a tiny blue root, the eye only makes out patches of strong colors, with lots of yellow and some vermilion.

Perhaps it was unfinished. But it was kept as such and soon entered the group as a model. The astounding "Taches de Soleil" that Denis did in October 1890 is an even bolder offshoot.

Only the tiny robed character, standing in the middle of a pool of solid red, can be claimed to be figurative. The large irregular red patch dovetails, in jigsaw puzzle fashion, with a patch of dark orange in the foreground, and a tur-

quoise piece in the distance. The blackish green drape hemmed with a light brown line in which the turquoise is encoined presumably renders tree leaves.

Experiments carried out in miniature sizes alone would not be sufficient evidence of a 180-degree turnaround. The more elaborate paintings produced around the same time by Pierre Bonnard, Edouard Vuillard, Maurice Denis, and Ker-Xavier Roussel, to mention but the giants in the Nabis



Vuillard: Self-portrait.

movement, point to a similar earth-shaking shift of focus.

"L'Églogue," a sketch done by Vuillard in 1891, is entirely figurative and yet it is hard to pay attention to the subject as such — the elongated silhouette of a woman pushing a door open.

The picture is all about color balance and geometrical form. Of the body, the viewer's eye only notices the mass of fluffy pink above the long black rectangle of the skirt. To the right, two vertical bars of deep ochre-orange isolated by a wedge of strident yellow equal the feminine figure in importance.

Nor was such a metamorphosis confined to small sketches. Bonnard's "Le Peignoir" is a full-blown 60-inch painting done as one of two decorative panels. A woman in a morning wrap, filling the elongated frame, is seen from the back, her head turned sideways. She seems to be an excuse for the repeat-pattern of small brown crescents strewn over the other gown. Blobs of dark green in the bottom corner left and of light olive around her head presumably stand for leaves.

The point, again, is color balance and rhythm, not figural rendition. Few paintings of the period throw such glaring light on the transitional process to abstraction — it came in as figuration had ceased to grip the attention of Western artists.

The show makes one wonder whether Far Eastern influence might not have been an accident-

ing factor in the demise of figuration. One of the most interesting sections displays the Japanese woodcuts that belonged to Vuillard, Bonnard and Denis.

Bonnard's charming portrait of his sister, "La Blouse Rayée" betrays the impact of a print by Kuniyada. The prominence given to a checker pattern is comparable in both works. Even more tellingly, Bonnard uses sinuous lines to signify the folds without attempting to render them in an illusionistic way.

His handling of the dancer Binaha Duhamel as "Miss Heleyer" in a pastel done around 1891 is lifted from one of the figures in a sketchbook by Masayoshi that he owned. This sudden intrusion of rhythmic outline and expressive lines through color laid in flat contrast blocks was alien to the West. What was "the innermost structure" of the subject in the Japanese draftsman's work, as a highly perceptive critic, Gustave Geffroy, put it in 1890, was only a borrowed motif in the French painter's work, unrelated to a whole perception of the world. It lacked the support that it derived in the East from its intimate link to calligraphy.

None illustrates the case better than Ker-Xavier Roussel, who committed some very poor works, sopping in inspiration and badly painted, such as the "Four Seasons of Life," as well as some gems, which are among the show's revelations. The small sketch on panel of a young woman seated by a rose bush, first seen at the Galerie Berz in 1990 ("Aa Temps des Nabis") leaves it all to color — subdued blue, red, some green and two shades of ivory — and mood. It belongs in a category of its own.

So does "L'Ombrelle Rouge," also shown for the first time in 1990. A feminine figure under a red parasol casts a long shadow under a wintry sun in the midst of pale light reflections. The Louvre is a purple haze in the distance. A horse's head pops out of the right corner, its blinkered eyes whimsically suggestive of curiosity. The subtlety of the lines and the light is unmatched.

If it is outdone by anything, it is by Roussel's equally atypical wonderful pastel landscape with a woman standing in a meadow. The small figure is done in wisps of white — the same white used for a few plants. In the distance, a thin blue strip — the River Yonne — is topped by a low, intensely yellow mound over which hangs a purple mist. It is all done in delicate shades of color without depth or volume, and indeed without light. Figuration is there, suggestive, poetic, about to dissolve.

Occasionally the Nabis had flashbacks to the distant past. The great Vuillard must have remembered Vermeer as he painted two seamstresses seated at a table in

1893, "L'Aiguille." So did he, too, when doing the equally delightful sketch of his mother sewing, even though it is utterly different in composition, palette, and mood. The two pictures, respectively in the Paul Mellon collection at the Yale University Art Gallery and the private collection of William Kelly Simpson in New York, are unknown but to a few specialists. If only for discoveries such as these, the show requires more than one visit.

It is, alas, uneven. Maillol, who was delighted as a Nabi painter before turning to sculpture, is not shown at his best, excepting a picture from the Musée Hyacinthe in Perpignan. Pastels, a major medium for the Nabis, are scarce.

Yet with all its shortcomings, starting with a pedestrian hanging, this is a major addition to our understanding of our own time and one of the year's most novel art exhibitions.

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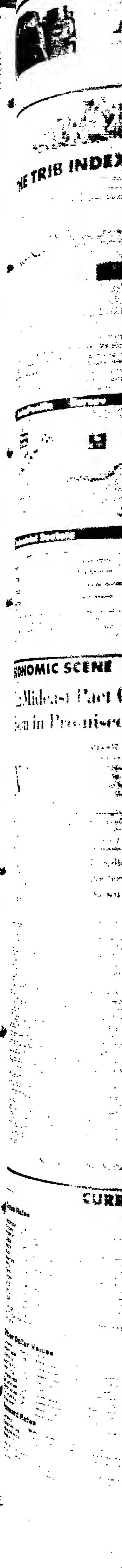
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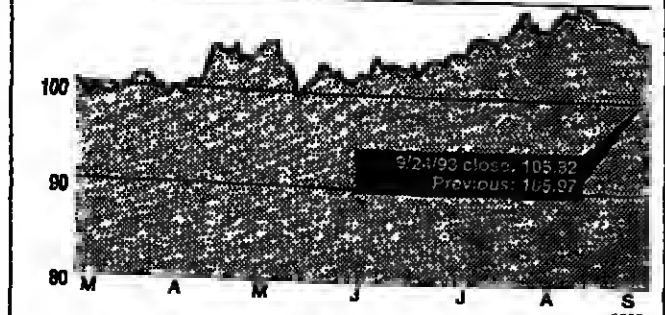
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International Herald Tribune, Saturday-Sunday, September 25-26, 1993

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Asia/Pacific			Europe			N. America		
Approx. weighting: 25%	Approx. weighting: 40%	Approx. weighting: 35%						
Close: 121.90	Prev.: 122.49	Close: 104.42	Prev.: 104.25	Close: 92.86	Prev.: 92.87			
Energy	105.15	103.85	+1.26	Capital Goods	101.33	101.43	-0.10	
Utilities	111.45	112.13	-0.61	New Materials	101.81	102.13	-0.31	
Finance	114.80	115.43	-0.55	Consumer Goods	88.58	89.31	+0.29	
Services	115.34	115.71	-0.32	Miscellaneous	108.70	109.30	-0.55	

For readers seeking more information about the International Herald Tribune World Stock Index, a booklet is available free of charge by writing to: Trib Index, 181 Avenue Charles de Gaulle, 92251 Neuilly Cedex, France.

U.S.-German Pact Puts Pressure on Other EC Airlines

By Brandon Mitchener
International Herald Tribune

FRANKFURT — Germany and the United States shook hands Friday on a new aviation accord that will boost traffic and competition between the two countries and pressure airlines elsewhere in Europe to find partners in North America.

The accord will immediately benefit Germany's struggling state-controlled airline, Deutsche Lufthansa AG, which gained a respite of four years to forge a trans-Atlantic alliance and adapt to "faster" competition.

Lufthansa shares rose sharply in after-hours trading after its chairman, Jürgen Weber, predicted the agreement would increase profit by "tens of millions of marks" in its first year.

Hans Hartmann, an aviation analyst at Dresdner Bank in Frankfurt, "The accord is good for Lufthansa because it allows for a partnership with an American

airline and is bad for carriers everywhere else in Europe that will face greater competition."

Replacing a 1945 pact, the new accord promises Lufthansa nearly unrestricted access to U.S. destinations via a "code-sharing" agreement with an American carrier, Mr. Weber said in Bonn. Lufthansa is in talks with two prospective U.S. partners, American Airlines and United Airlines, and will name its new partner "shortly," he said.

"Our first priority is to tap the U.S. market on a broad basis," he said, but Lufthansa will also use the four years of the accord "to establish closer ties with carriers around the globe."

Lufthansa's share of German trans-Atlantic air traffic had dwindled from 50 percent at the beginning of the 1980s to just 30 percent this summer as more U.S. carriers added flights to Germany. Operating with lower costs, the U.S. airlines undercut Lufthansa's costs and undermined its profitability.

The agreement, which still needs to be signed, caps

the number of U.S. flights to Germany for two years and restricts growth in passenger traffic until 1997, after which a so-called open-skies agreement might take effect. In exchange, U.S. airlines were offered greater access to German destinations through partnerships with airlines based elsewhere in the European Community.

The code-sharing clause, which allows one airline to book flights on another, favors partnerships by expanding each airline's access to the other's destinations. Among the first to benefit will be KLM Royal Dutch Airlines and Northwest Airlines, which can now offer more connecting flights to Germany from the United States by way of Amsterdam.

European airlines without North American partners will be disadvantaged on trans-Atlantic routes by not being able to offer connecting flights to Germany, one of the Continent's biggest air-travel markets, industry analysts said.

In addition to encouraging partnerships, the agree-

ment puts pressure on France and Britain to open their skies to more competition, analysts said. France recently renounced its agreement with the United States and Britain faces a renewal of its accord with the United States soon.

British Airways was recently prevented from taking a 44 percent stake in USAir because Britain refused to liberalize landing rights in London. British Airways took a 19.9 percent stake in USAir instead, and Britain said it would consider opening its airways.

The new pact is less than the United States had hoped for, but officials in Washington insisted it would help U.S. carriers in the long term.

"This is a transitional arrangement," an official told The Associated Press. "There will not be long-term freezes."

"This puts the U.S. carriers in the driver's seat: If you want access, you must provide something in return," another official said.

Ruling by U.S. Court Gives Boost To NAFTA

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

WASHINGTON — A U.S. appeals court gave a boost to the beleaguered North American Free Trade Agreement on Friday, reversing a ruling that could have blocked the pact until the White House reviewed its impact on the environment.

The appeals court ruled unanimously that the challenge to the agreement by three environmental groups cannot be reviewed by the courts. The groups said they would appeal to the Supreme Court.

"If and when the agreement is submitted to Congress, it will be the result of action by the president, action clearly not reviewable" by the courts, said the ruling written by Abner Mikva, chief judge of the U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia.

"NAFTA's fate now rests in the hands of the political branches," Judge Mikva wrote. "The judiciary has no role to play."

District Judge Charles R. Richey ruled June 30 that the White House could not send the accord to Congress until it first prepares a formal statement on its environmental impact — a process that could have taken years.

"Obviously, this is good news," said Doc Dee Myers, the White House press secretary. "It removes one more obstacle."

Larry Williams, director of international programs for the Sierra Club, one of the groups that filed the suit, said he was disappointed.

"We had hoped that we would get a full disclosure and public discussion of the environmental impacts by the administration so that it would enhance and enrich the dialogue while the agreement is being discussed on the Hill," he said.

Judge Richey ruled that the agreement negotiated last year by former President George Bush and the leaders of Mexico and Canada

Misled by Market Reflexes Response to Big News Is Often Faulty

By Susan Antilla
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — President Boris N. Yeltsin orders the Russian legislature dissolved, and 4,683 miles away, the Dow Jones industrial average sells off 38.56 points.

A knee-jerk reaction? You bet. And, as happens in connection with so many news events not immediately related to the stock market or the economy, by Wednesday the industrial average had already begun to come back, gaining 9.76 points.

Traders tend to lose their collective cools when stunning news is announced. When that news is indeed linked to the market or economy, their reaction frequently makes sense.

The Dow Jones average took a 32 percent nose-dive in the 12 months after Saudi Arabia announced its oil embargo on Oct. 20, 1973 — an economic shock that tripled oil prices.

"This wasn't just a case of somebody shooting their mouth off," said William LeFevre, market strategist at Ehrenkrantz King Nussbaum, a New York brokerage firm. "The tripling of oil prices had a real impact on the economy."

But not all events that have moved the stock market have had any economic impact to speak of. Take Wall Street's "Boesky Day," the day the U.S. government announced that Ivan Boesky, the arbitrator, had made a plea bargain with prosecutors on charges of securities-law violations.

The Securities and Exchange Commission did not make its announcement about Mr. Boesky until after the close of trading on Nov. 14, 1986, a Friday. But on Monday and Tuesday, traders who arguably knew more than the government helped knock 53.38 points off the Dow.

The reaction came in part as investors speculated that Wall Street could lose credibility and business if Mr. Boesky brought down too many other big players. By the end of the week, though, the Dow stood higher than it had been on Boesky Day. Maybe the really bad guys never got a subpoena.

Most of the time when news shakes the markets, it pays to do nothing, Mr. LeFevre said. "You're better off waiting a day or two until you get all the information, and then act," he said. "By the time you get your order in when it's happening, the market is already down — and even with a terrible story, there's always a bounce."

Investors frequently "let their emotions get the better of them; though," Mr. LeFevre added, and the rush to bet on unpredictable long-term implications can be expensive.

The last major Moscow melodrama, the attempted coup against Mikhail S. Gorbachev, prompted a 69.99-point selloff in the Dow on Aug. 19, 1991. At one point that day, the average was

Major Sees 'Folly' In Timetable for Currency Unity

By Tom Buerkle
International Herald Tribune

BRUSSELS — The battle over Europe's future erupted anew Friday, as Continental governments reiterated their commitment to the plan for a single currency despite the forceful opposition of Prime Minister John Major of Britain.

The currency debate was stoked further when the European Community's top trade official urged member states to accept the demise of Europe's exchange-rate mechanism and cut interest rates wherever possible. The comments by Sir Leon Brittan were the first clear call by an official of the EC or a member government for France and Belgium to cut rates independently of Germany.

But Mr. Major said that EC leaders, when they gather for a summit meeting in Brussels Oct. 29, could not just enter the "same old stale agenda" of Maastricht. The treaty's plan to achieve a common currency by the end of this decade was "folly" and "not relevant to our economic difficulties," he said in an article in The Economist magazine.

His attack on the dogma of EC unity seemed to ensure a showdown between Britain and most Continental governments on monetary and trade issues and the admission of new members at the EC summit meeting.

Belgium, which currently holds the rotating EC presidency, said it was determined to have the leaders carry out the single-currency plan laid out in the Treaty on European Union signed in Maastricht, principally by agreeing to establish a prototype EC central bank.

Prime Minister Jean-Luc Dehaene called Mr. Major's comments "somewhat surprising," considering that his government recently ratified the treaty after a bitter debate, according to his spokeswoman, Monique Delvo. She said Mr. Dehaene believed the

ECONOMIC SCENE

Can Mideast Pact Create Boom in Promised Land?

By Peter Passell
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — With peace breaking out in what some call Palestine, can prosperity be far behind? Even those inclined to optimism are apt to be shaken by the squalor of the occupied territories — the open sewers, impassable roads, ragtag refugee camps.

But the wretched state of the infrastructure masks a remarkable gain in private income during the two decades sandwiched between the 1967 war and the start of the open rebellion against Israel.

More important, it ignores Palestinians' greatest, if least tangible, assets: an enterprising business culture that has proved its mettle in the Gulf states and a relatively well-educated work force.

The two keys to success, argues Stanley Fischer, formerly the chief economist of the World Bank, are to keep the economy closely linked to Israel's and to prevent the encroachment of government bureaucracy.

Some would add a third: the good sense to shovel enough money into crippled Gaza to keep it politically stable while the more viable West Bank has a chance to show its stuff.

"The Palestinians need time to get their house in order," said Ann Lesch, associate director of the Center for Arabic and Islamic Studies at Villanova University.

The starkest realities about the economy of the occupied territories are how small they are and how dependent on the outside world. The World Bank estimates the territories' income at about \$3 billion in 1991, just one-twentieth that of Israel.

Roughly 20 percent of their spending power came from wages earned by commuters to Israel — mostly construction and farm products or workers — and 10 percent came from wages earned by Israeli. An additional 30 percent was foreign remittances — a combination of refugee aid and gifts from Palestinians living abroad.

Still, before the intifada broke out in late 1987, economic output per person had nearly doubled in 20 years, quite a feat for an area with a high 3 percent annual population growth.

Other measures of affluence also improved: Infant mortality was halved, households with electricity tripled, the proportion of residents with access to safe water rose to 90 percent from 15 percent. This suggests that a restoration of peace — or, at least, the imposed order of the 1970s and 1980s — could presage an economic blossoming.

A report on the territories by the World Bank, published this

Loss Widens At Olivetti

Bloomberg Business News

TURIN — Olivetti SpA said Friday that its first-half pretax loss was 168.1 billion lire (\$106 million), nearly twice as large as a year earlier, as big price cuts offset a rise in sales.

Sales increased 5.4 percent, to 3,949 billion lire from 3,750 billion, the computer maker said. But 20 percent price cuts in the computer industry widened Olivetti's pretax loss from 93.4 billion lire in the first half of 1992.

Olivetti said it would report a loss for the full year, but smaller than the 650 billion lire loss in 1992. It also said demand for mainframe computers and specialized systems remained strong. In 1991, when price wars erupted, the company had a loss of 460 billion lire.

Olivetti said net debt fell to 741 billion lire at the end of June from 960.5 billion at the end of 1992.

Its share of Europe's personal computer market rose to 6.2 percent from 4.9 percent a year earlier.

Despite problems, the territories have shown potential.

See PALESTINIAN, Page 14

Solution to Pricing Crisis Eludes OPEC

By Youssef M. Ibrahim
New York Times Service

GENEVA — Oil ministers from the beleaguered Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries have begun consultations here on ways of boosting world oil prices, which have hit record lows and have led to OPEC's worst crisis in seven years.

There is little indication of a credible solution on the horizon.

As large amounts of crude oil continue to pour into saturated world markets, prices have dropped to their lowest levels since 1986. Doubts are growing that the cartel can muster, in this meeting or in the next few months, enough discipline to cut back its runaway production, which is close to 25 million barrels of oil a day.

As prices, adjusted for inflation, drop to levels of 20 years ago, oil companies are taking advantage of

cheap oil to store millions of barrels, which they will use later to keep prices down throughout much of the heavy-demand winter season.

The perennially bickering OPEC members appear to be producing all the oil they can, to make up for lost revenues as a result of the drop in prices, and creating a sort of free-for-all that is benefiting large oil consumers and deeply hurting producers.

More important, independent oil producers such as Norway and Britain are boosting their production from the North Sea, which is expected to hit a record high this year of more than 5 million barrels a day.

The combination of these factors has brought oil prices down to an average of \$14 to \$16 a barrel and has cost the 12 members of the cartel \$6 billion in lost revenues since June, oil specialists and

OPEC officials acknowledged. This has landed OPEC in an acute financial crisis for all its members, including Saudi Arabia, the world's largest oil producer, and Iran, Venezuela, Nigeria and Kuwait, which are having serious budget shortfalls.

"OPEC is dying," said Nordine Ait-Laoussine, a Geneva-based oil consultant who was Algeria's energy minister a year ago. "The organization will not survive if it stays in its present course."

In initial consultations Friday, Oil Minister Hisham M. Nazer of Saudi Arabia attempted to rally the ranks of OPEC producers, including the United Arab Emirates, Qatar and Kuwait, around a common position in private talks, but there seems to be little hope of an accord even among them.

"We are a special case," said Oil Minister Ali Ahmad Al Baghli of Kuwait, underlining his country's argument that it is entitled to pump as much oil as it can.

The crux of the problem for OPEC is how to reconcile the determined desire of two key cartel

members, Kuwait and Iran, for a larger share of oil production. The Arab group appears willing to grant Kuwait a ceiling of 2 million barrels a day, which is what the cartel is now producing.

But Kuwait is insistent on the right to produce more oil, asking for a quota of 2.2 million barrels a day, which is equal to that of the United Arab Emirates, its longtime rival in oil production in the region.

Iran's main goal, one that is heavily tainted by its constant political rivalry with Saudi Arabia, is twofold: to obtain the right to a quota above its current 3.3 million barrels a day, and, more significantly, to see Saudi Arabia's dominant position in OPEC weakened down and its huge quota of 8 million barrels a day diminished.

Mr. Nazer served notice Thursday as he arrived in Geneva and again Friday that Saudi Arabia would not cut production below its current share, but it seems that the Saudis are willing to see the quotas

CURRENCY & INTEREST RATES

Cross Rates		Eurocurrency Deposits	
Sept. 24	Sept. 24	Sept. 24	Sept. 24
Amsterdam	1.36	Dollar	3 1/2%
Brussels	33.36	D-Mark	4 1/4%
Frankfurt	1.65	Swiss Franc	4 1/4%
London	1.60	Sterling	5 1/4%
Madrid	162.39	French Franc	6 1/4%
Paris	1.66	Yen	5 1/2%
Tokyo	165.95	Other	5 1/2%
Zurich	1.64		

Key Money Rates	
3-month T-bill	7 1/8%
6-month T-bill	7 1/8%
1-year T-bill	7 1/8%
3-month CD	7 1/8%
6-month CD	7 1/8%
1-year CD	7 1/8%
3-month Euro	7 1/8%
6-month Euro	7 1/8%
1-year Euro	7 1/8%

Other Dollar Values	
Canada	0.75
Japan	110.00
UK	1.60
France	6.55
Germany	1.63
Italy	1.36
Spain	166.37
Sweden	136.48
Switzerland	1.64
Taiwan	20.48
Thailand	50.34
South Africa	13.76
India	47.83
China	8.28
Philippines	48.10
Indonesia	1,577.81
Singapore	1.36
Malaysia	2.33

Forward Rates	
30-day	1.4900
60-day	1.4875
90-day	1.4850
120-day	1.4825
150-day	1.4800
180-day	1.4775
210-day	1.4750
240-day	1.4725
270-day	1.4700
300-day	1.4675
360-day	1.4650

CANADIAN OXY Canadian Occidental Petroleum Ltd.

Tender for Drilling Rig For Operations in Yemen

In support of its exploration, appraisal and development activities in the Masila Block, Yemen Republic, CanadianOxy will shortly be inviting tenders for the provision of a drilling rig with a depth capability of 3,600 m (12,000 ft).

The contract will be for a one year term commencing January, 1994, with a one year extension option. The rig should be capable of being moved easily between drilling sites. Contractors with Middle East experience (preferably in Yemen) who are interested in tendering should contact:

The Manager, Law & Contracts Department
Canadian Occidental Petroleum Ltd
PO Box 6065
Aden - Yemen Republic

Telephone No. 967-2-233881
Facsimile No. 967-2-233625

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MARKET DIARY

Cyclical Issues Push Dow Average Up

NEW YORK — Prices on the New York Stock Exchange closed higher Friday, helped by strength in economically sensitive cyclical stocks. The Nasdaq over-the-counter index set a record high for the second consecutive day.

The Dow Jones industrial average, which ended 7.27 points on Thursday, slipped 3.36 points at 3,543.11. In the broader market, advancing issues led declines by a small margin.

Dollar Slips as Fears On Russia Crisis Ebb

NEW YORK — The U.S. dollar declined Friday in light trading as profit-taking followed the gains it made in a midweek response to the Russian political crisis.

OPEC: Solution Unlikely as Prices Continue to Fall

Continued from Page 11 of Iran and Kuwait rise in a compromise. Still, the whole argument about quotas appears irrelevant as major OPEC producers, with the exception of the Saudis, are all exceeding their allotted share of production.



Table titled 'NYSE Most Active' listing top trading volumes for various stocks like IBM, Microsoft, and Intel.

Table titled 'NYSE Diary' showing market activity for various sectors like Tech, Health, and Energy.

Table titled 'NASDAQ Diary' showing market activity for NASDAQ-listed companies.

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Table titled 'Dow Jones Averages' showing indices for Industrials, Transportation, Utilities, and Finance.

Table titled 'Standard & Poor's Indexes' showing indices for Industrials, Transportation, Utilities, and Finance.

Table titled 'NYSE Indexes' showing indices for Composite, Industrials, Transportation, Utilities, and Finance.

Table titled 'NASDAQ Indexes' showing indices for Composite, Industrials, Transportation, Utilities, and Finance.

Table titled 'AMEX Stock Index' showing indices for Composite, Industrials, Transportation, Utilities, and Finance.

Table titled 'Dow Jones Bond Averages' showing indices for 30 Bonds, 10 Industrials, and 10 Utilities.

Table titled 'Market Sales' showing volume and value for NYSE, AMEX, and NASDAQ.

Table titled 'NYSE Most Active' listing top trading volumes for various stocks.

Table titled 'NYSE Diary' showing market activity for various sectors.

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Table titled 'EUROPEAN FUTURES' showing futures prices for various commodities.

Table titled 'Food' showing futures prices for various food commodities.

Table titled 'Metals' showing futures prices for various metal commodities.

Table titled 'Financial' showing futures prices for various financial instruments.

Table titled 'Industrials' showing futures prices for various industrial commodities.

Table titled 'U.S. FUTURES' showing futures prices for various U.S. commodities.

Table titled 'Grains' showing futures prices for various grain commodities.

Table titled 'Metals' showing futures prices for various metal commodities.

Table titled 'Livestock' showing futures prices for various livestock commodities.

Table titled 'Food' showing futures prices for various food commodities.

Table titled 'Financial' showing futures prices for various financial instruments.

Table titled 'Stock Indexes' showing futures prices for various stock indices.

Table titled 'Commodity Indexes' showing futures prices for various commodity indices.

Table titled 'Stock Indexes' showing stock prices for various indices.

Table titled 'Dividends' showing dividend information for various stocks.

Table titled 'TO OUR READERS IN FRANCE' with a message about subscription services.

Table titled 'U.S. FUTURES' showing futures prices for various U.S. commodities.

Table titled 'Grains' showing futures prices for various grain commodities.

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GM Said to Double Job-Cut Plans DETROIT (AP) — General Motors plans to slash its work force by 100,000 jobs, twice the number previously announced.

U.S. Durable Good Orders Increased WASHINGTON (Reuters) — Rising demand for new cars and aircraft pushed orders for manufactured durable goods higher in August.

Ralston to Spin Off Cereal Business ST. LOUIS, Missouri (Reuters) — Ralston Purina Co. said directors approved a plan to spin off its private label and branded cereal business.

Clinton Sees No Need to Change Fed WASHINGTON (AP) — President Bill Clinton told lawmakers in a letter released Friday he was "disinclined at this juncture" to support legislation to tighten political control over the Federal Reserve System.

For the Record Diamond Shamrock Inc. plans to take two nonrecurring charges amounting to \$25.6 million in the third quarter.

WORLD STOCK MARKETS

Large table showing world stock market data for various countries including Amsterdam, Brussels, Frankfurt, London, Milan, Singapore, Stockholm, Toronto, Zurich, and Johannesburg.

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ASDAQ

Table showing NASDAQ stock market data for various companies and indices.

The New York Times

ASDAQ

Handwritten signature or mark at the bottom of the page.

NYSE

Friday's Closing Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect late trades elsewhere. Via The Associated Press

(Continued)

Table with columns: 12 Month High/Low Stock, Div, Yld PE, High, Low, Last/Chg. Lists various stock prices and changes.

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PALESTINIAN: Can Mideast Accord Make the Promised Land Boom?

Continued from Page 11. It outlines a catalogue of strengths ranging from education (7 percent college graduates, the highest in the Mideast) to generous expatriates (\$300 million in remittances annually before the Gulf War) to stable public finance (no external debt, no parasitic public sector) to the potential for tourism.

But even if the peace holds, economic progress is far from assured, Mr. Fischer worries that the political temptations for the little economy to go it alone will be great.

There is already talk, he notes, of spending hundreds of millions of dollars improving the port in Gaza, in spite of the existence of a deep-water port a few miles up the coast in Israel.

A related concern is that the territories will follow the almost universal custom of new countries of protecting domestic industries, raising consumer prices and inhibiting the sort of export-led specialization that was critical to the success of Singapore and Hong Kong.

"Economically speaking, the Palestinians simply must rely on Israel," says Eytan Sheshinski, an economist at Hebrew University in Jerusalem.

If they do succumb to protec-

tionism, Israel is sure to retaliate. Some Israelis — notably farmers and local manufacturers — are itching for an excuse to do so, because they are already unable to compete on price with West Bank enterprises.

Moderate Palestinian leaders are more or less aware of these potential pitfalls. As a practical matter, the problems of managing the transition may undermine their best-laid plans.

Table with columns: 12 Month High/Low Stock, Div, Yld PE, High, Low, Last/Chg. Lists various stock prices and changes.

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INTERNATIONAL FUNDS

Continued from Page 11. The marginal symbols indicate frequency of quotations: (d) daily; (w) weekly; (b) bi-monthly; (q) quarterly; (s) semi-annually; (y) yearly.

Large table listing various international funds with columns for fund name, 12 Month High/Low Stock, Div, Yld PE, High, Low, Last/Chg. Includes categories like EUROPEAN FUNDS, ASIAN FUNDS, and SPECIAL INVESTMENT FUNDS.

Table listing various international funds with columns for fund name, 12 Month High/Low Stock, Div, Yld PE, High, Low, Last/Chg. Includes categories like EUROPEAN FUNDS, ASIAN FUNDS, and SPECIAL INVESTMENT FUNDS.

For information on how to list your fund, fax Simon OSBORN at (33-1) 46 37 21 33.

THE MONEY REPORT

Value Lurks in Continental Property

By Aline Sullivan

PRIVATE investors with long memories are beginning to wonder whether European commercial real estate, one of the most recession-prone sectors of any economy, might be a hunting ground for bargains as the Continent continues to struggle with its deepest postwar recession.

The memories date back to the slump of the mid 1970s, when a few sharp-witted investors made handsome profits on real estate that was going for a song. The current recession looks certain to be deeper, so profits may prove even healthier for investors who enter the market at the point recovery begins. But identifying the right moment will not be easy.

There are plenty of investors who argue that the moment is now. They point to the steady recovery in real estate values in Britain over the past six months and claim that other markets, notably France and the Benelux countries, are poised for an upswing.

"The continental markets are a year or two behind the U.K. markets," said Chris Turner, real estate analyst at stockbrokers Barclays de Zoete Wedd in London. "They are going into recession as the U.K. comes out. But values are not going to get much worse. People have spotted what is happening in the U.K. and are trying to get in on the continental markets."

One problem for would-be investors is finding the right vehicle. In Britain and the United States, property funds are common, enabling investors to gain exposure to a wide range of properties through a single investment. In continental Europe there are a few such funds. Rodamco, the property fund by Dutch pension manager Robeco, is among the best known.

But across most of continental Europe, the best way of acquiring exposure to the real estate market, say many analysts, is to invest in a property development company.

Much of the interest in European real estate remains focused on the U.K. market, the only country apart from Ireland that is pulling out of the recession. The FTA

Office Rents in Europe

Rents for prime office space, in U.S. dollars per square meter

Moscow	679
Paris - Right Bank	638
London - West End	638
Warsaw	573
Frankfurt	538
London - City	521
Berlin	503
Paris - Berry	445
Munich	427
Prague	415
London - Sturbs	398
Düsseldorf	392
Paris - La Defense	382
Milan	382
Budapest	367
Hamburg	367
Edinburgh	322
Luxembourg	316
Madrid	296
Brussels	292
Barcelona	281
Glasgow	283
Vienna	267
Dublin	262
Lyon - Presqu'île	211
Amsterdam	211
The Hague	187
Utrecht	176
Rotterdam	162
Antwerp	149

Source: Jones Lang Wootton

International Herald Tribune

property price index has outperformed the FT All Share index since September 1992.

According to London-based real estate firm Baring, Houston & Saunders, the bulk of overseas interest is coming from continental European investors. Southeast Asian and Middle Eastern investors are also active.

"The market is attracting strong overseas interest and is perceived to present good value as the U.K. economy begins to show signs of growth," said Peter MacPherson, head of the firm's European unit. "Regional investments are beginning to receive more attention among European investors but London is the prime focus."

Another plus for London commercial real estate values has been,

unfortunately, the recent series of bombings by the Irish Republican Army. Simon Goodfellow, a property analyst at Baring Securities in London, estimates that the Bishopsgate bombing in the City of London in April took a million square feet of prime real estate out of the London market.

Andrew Causier, an analyst at James Capel, is advising clients to buy shares in smaller companies like Peel Holdings PLC and St. Modwen Properties to take advantage of his forecasted increase of up to 12 percent in capital values by the end of next year.

In continental Europe the picture is less clear. French, Italian and Spanish commercial rental values are still falling, putting a dampener on any recovery prospects of

ferred by declining interest rates. In isolation, low interest rates make yields from real estate investments more attractive than bond yields.

The German market is unlikely to deteriorate further this year, say analysts, despite rising supply in the office sector. Commercial real estate values in Germany have been less prone to the boom and bust cycles of their European neighbors because the market is well-divided among several major cities. Values in Brussels and Amsterdam are also steady and may be ready to rally, analysts add.

On the Paris bourse, property stocks have outperformed the CAC-40 stock index by about 20 percent since the beginning of the year. But concerns remain that the uptick may prove to be no more than a temporary blip.

Guy Marty, chief executive of the Institut de l'Epargne Immobilière et Foncière in Paris, draws a contrast between the performance of French property companies and those of real estate investment trusts (REITs) in the United States. He notes that the French property companies, stung by the downturn in real estate values, are currently behaving cautiously. REITs, by contrast, have seen their capitalization rise to nearly \$17 billion from \$6 billion over the past two and a half years.

Mr. Marty also pointed out that property companies listed on the Paris stock exchange are not the pure plays on the domestic property market that REITs are in the United States. The private investor cannot select with certainty the scope of his investment before investing.

Analysts predict that office rental values will fall by as much as 15 percent this year in Paris, while the volume of new spaces continues to increase. According to Baring, Houston & Saunders, this is due to the completion of developments which were commissioned in the booming markets of the late 1980s.

"Paris is still some way behind London in the cycle," said Mr. MacPherson. "Rental values in the office sector have not yet reached the floor. In the meantime," he said, "there will be opportunities for astute contra-cyclical investors."



A 17th century drawing by Rombout van Troyen, detailed above, will be auctioned in November by Sotheby's in Amsterdam.

Drawings: Opportunities for the Prudent

By Kate Bales

THE market for paintings — or "pictures," as they are referred to in the trade — is known for boom and bust periods during which prices rise and fall sharply. But collectors and investors seek to make a generally less expensive art purchase in a less volatile climate, say experts, should investigate the market in drawings.

"This is not an area to jump into quickly," says Elizabeth Llewellyn, an expert in old master drawings at Sotheby's in London. "But drawings represent an area where there are still numerous options for the collector who is willing to take the time to learn."

Unlike pictures or prints, which are defined as finished compositions, a drawing is typically considered part of a work in progress. A drawing is often a preparatory sketch or study on which a later, more elaborate work is based. "It is the artist's own inventive exercise in the early stages of creation," says James Roundell, director of impressionist and modern drawings for Christie's in London.

Since they are often unfinished works, most drawings remain unsigned, and often cannot be attributed. Auction houses, however, attempt to attribute a date and school to individual pieces before sales. "But there is often not enough time, or resources, to do so," said Ms. Llewellyn. "It's an unsolved problem, and often the collector becomes the detective after the purchase."

Ron Harrison, a New York collector, feels the somewhat unrefined nature of drawings adds to their aesthetic value. "I buy the pieces based on my love of the

work, not on the signature that comes with them," he said. "I feel drawings offer a more intimate relationship with the artist. The artist is experimenting and creating before your eyes, and in a good piece you feel the emotion."

Because of difficulty in establishing authenticity and the possibility that a dealer might make unsubstantiated claims, Mr. Roundell warns that the potential buyer must take care in choosing his source. "It's an area totally open to the unscrupulous," he said. "There are many fine dealers and auction houses through-out the world, but this is an area in which the buyer wants to make every effort to be as informed as possible before purchasing."

Helen Miles, acting curator of drawings for the Metropolitan Museum of Art in New York, strongly supports this view. "Don't start out cold when you are buying drawings," she said. "It's very hard to distinguish styles, and extra knowledge and a good eye are needed. When considering an investment in drawings it is very important to know the market value and to be conscious of exactly what your money is buying."

Many experts say that too often the effort to learn about art history is through books, and that the serious collector would be better off visiting galleries, exhibitions and sales. "You need to see drawings in their original form," says Mr. Roundell. "They don't reproduce well, and it is simply the best way to learn." In addition to ongoing exhibitions and museum collections, say experts, the major auction houses hold five to 10 sales a year in which drawings are represented.

Prices for drawings can range from a few hundred dollars to well into six figures, depending on several issues. The first in-

volves the seller's ability to determine authorship, which is most easily done when the work can be directly linked to a known painting or print. A second consideration is how closely the drawing actually resembles the finished work. And drawings in which color is used are often more expensive than black and white compositions. Finally, one considers the condition of the piece.

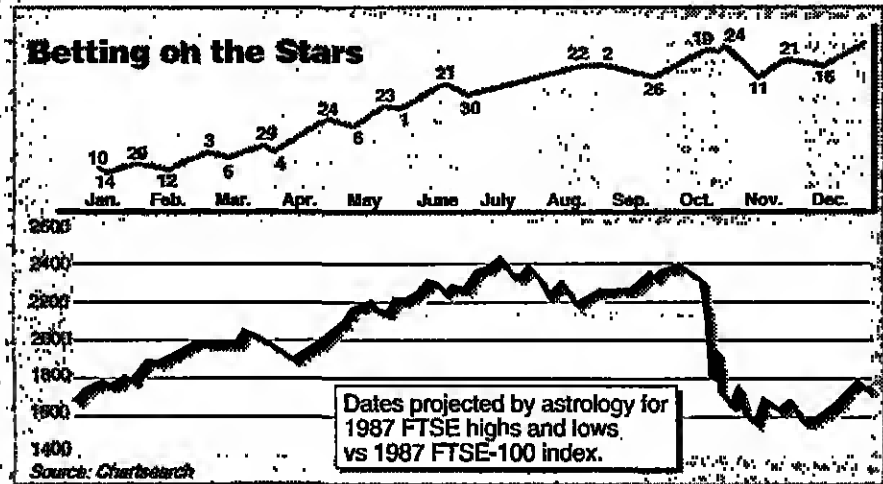
When examining a piece, Mr. Roundell notes the importance of having an expert's help in determining condition. "Until 50 or 60 years ago, many drawings were mounted with an acid base which can ultimately cause deterioration," he said. "In addition, unlike paintings, which are produced on canvas, drawings tend to be more fragile and should always be kept under glass and away from direct light."

While drawings as a broad category are generally defined as works in progress — executed on paper, and found in a variety of mediums ranging from pencil to watercolors — the value of particular pieces within their individually defined periods varies greatly. Periods are broken down to include, for example, old masters, contemporary, impressionist (French, German, Austrian), 19th century, English 18th and 19th century, and modern British. The availability of high-quality works within each category ebbs and flows as in the picture market.

Overall, drawings have a smaller collector field than pictures, and prices tend to remain at a much steadier, less inflationary, level, say experts. "Even though

there are reasonable buys, the potential collector should realize that there are fewer and fewer each year, because the works are ultimately becoming less readily available," said Ms. Miles. "The public institutions are going to buy up the Leonardo's and this means that the independent collector is going to always be known at somewhat lesser known artists."

Other experts say that German and Austrian drawings, as well as French 17th and early 18th century pieces are still available at good prices. Two good sources for learning about the present market value of individual schools, Ms. Miles added, are the quarterly "Master Drawings" and the bimonthly journal "Drawings."



It's the Cusp of Jupiter, You Say? Buy!

By Philip Crawford

YOU'VE got a tough decision to make regarding an investment. Or perhaps you can't decide which direction to take your company in. You've used every form of sophisticated analysis in search of a clear path, but remain in a quandary.

A friend jokingly suggests a visit to an astrologer or a psychic, and you laugh heartily, because, as everybody knows, such things are nonsense at best and witchcraft at worst. Right?

Perhaps. But an increasing number of sophisticated investors are seeking such counsel, say the people who give out business and market advice that is based on the stars, psychic phenomena, or extra-sensory perception.

Such advisers, sounding eminently reasonable, typically say that their opinions should only be used as one source of input among

many in making a decision. Many of them emphasize that they are far from infallible. And they candidly admit that the senior investment officers and CEOs who consult them wouldn't be caught dead entering their office or standing next to them at a cocktail party, for fear the association would damage their reputation.

At the same time, many such counselors claim that their perceptions regarding market movements and business plans are often quite accurate. What is more, some of them can prove it.

Take the case of Michael Harding, a British psychologist and astrologer who has been using the stars to advise companies on various aspects of their business for more than 10 years. Back in 1986 when Mr. Harding was publishing a newsletter called "The Investment Cycles Report," he devised a forecast, using astrological principles, for the 1987 performance of the FTSE 100 stock index. The forecast, charted in September

1986, set Oct. 19, 1987, as the apex of the long climb for the index, to be followed shortly thereafter by a sharp fall-off.

Oct. 19, 1987, turned out to be, of course, the date of the second great stock market crash of the 20th century.

The general principle is one of relating planetary cycles to the market cycles, says Mr. Harding. "One can look at any market graph and observe the highs and lows over a number of years. One can then look at what has been going on with the planets over the same period of time, and look for similar patterns between the two. If there is indeed a market pattern that follows a planetary pattern, you have the makings of a model which can be used to make forecasts."

Mr. Harding said that astrology is best at forecasting major market movements over relatively long time periods. "What's problematic," he said, "is the daily ebb and flow of markets. And traders want to know what's happening next week, not next year."

Acknowledging that astrology is normally placed at the fringe end of technical analysis, at least in Western countries, Mr. Harding maintained that following the stars is a recognized method of market forecasting in Japan and the Far East. He added that acceptance of such methods seems greater in the United States than in England.

Ruth Berger of Evanston, Illinois, who calls herself a Hunch Power authority, agrees that somewhat unorthodox modes of market analysis are gaining acceptance in the States, although she warns that the process has a long way to go. The term Hunch Power, a trade mark, refers to the power of intuitive thinking, or hunches. And Ms. Berger has been so successful at playing the market — particularly regarding business and investments — that she is a regular on television and radio shows in nearby Chicago. She also sees private clients, some of whom are corporate executives and professional investors.

Someone asking Ms. Berger for advice on the stock of a particular

company, for example, might be asked to provide a few materials first. "I might ask them to bring in a company brochure that has photographs of the CEO and other top executives on it," says Ms. Berger.

"By looking over this material without actually reading it, and especially by touching it, I get feelings and images which tell me about the company's future, based on the influence of these people. The photographs are especially important."

Ms. Berger said that she is often contacted for help in determining business plans, figuring out the most cost-effective ways to utilize employees, or to help solve personality conflicts in the workplace quickly and effectively. She also teaches people to learn how to use their own extra-sensory ability, something she believes everyone has.

When asked why she has not used her investment acumen for her own personal enrichment, she replies that that is much more difficult than aiding others.

"If you are emotionally involved yourself, if you have a personal financial stake in a situation, it just doesn't work," she said. "If I were to try to play the market a lot for myself, the information I would receive via my senses would become inaccurate."

Ms. Berger said that the corporate types and investment professionals who seek her advice are very secretive about it. "They wouldn't want their clients or stockholders to know that they are making decisions based on any-

thing other than fact," she said. "And I understand that."

At least one client of Ms. Berger's, however, doesn't mind saying so. Darlene Todd, president of Darlene Todd & Associates, is a registered investment adviser and financial planner who says there have been times when she didn't listen to Ms. Berger's advice and then later wished she had. "She advised me not to go into business with a certain person, and I went ahead and did it," said Ms. Todd. "Later, all the things she warned might happen with the person did, in fact, happen. It cost me a lot of money to get out of the situation."

Ms. Todd said that she uses Ms. Berger's counsel as one tool among many in making business decisions. She added that she does not ask Ms. Berger's advice regarding specific investments. "If my clients thought I was doing that, sure, it might hurt my credibility. Although I do think that plenty of investment people seek similar advice but just don't tell anyone about it."

One London-based fund manager, who spoke on the condition of anonymity, said that while he probably would never choose to consult a person who used astrological or extra-sensory methods to forecast markets, he did not categorically reject such approaches.

"If someone tells me a stock will triple in a month and then it does," he said, "I don't care if they're using a crystal ball. I'll listen to what they say next."

BRIEFCASE

BZW Offers Instrument in Endowment Policies

The investment banking division of Barclay's Bank, Barclay's de Zoete Wedd Ltd., this week launched the BZW Endowment Fund, which hopes to raise up to £20 million to invest in second-hand endowment policies. The offer is expected to close on Oct. 14, with dealing on the London Stock Exchange to begin a week later. Minimum fully-paid investment in the fund is £2,000 (about \$3,000).

An endowment policy is a savings vehicle issued by U.K. life insurance offices, usually maturing in 20 to 25 years, with an annual investment return of typically 8 to 13 percent.

The fund, incorporated in Jersey, will be managed by BZW Investment Management (Jersey) Ltd. The endowment policies will be sourced by Beale Dobie, in conjunction with Policy Portfolio P.L.C., both of which are known market makers in the second-hand endowment policy market.

Distribution will be as capital profits on annual redemption dates beginning in 2001 and ending in 2005. For further information, contact Daniel Nathanson at BZW.(44.71) 623.7777.

A Guide in Plain English For Trustees of Charities

Fleming Investment Management, hoping to help British charity trustees understand their responsibilities — and display its own

expertise — has produced a new guide to its investment management services written in nontechnical language. The guide is designed to be read by all charity trustees, not just financial directors or specialists.

Flemings says the impetus for the new guide was provided by recent U.K. research undertaken for the National Council for Voluntary Organizations and the Charity Commission, which showed that only between one-third and one-half of all charity trustees receive information about their responsibilities. "The report highlighted that the level of information reaching trustees about their responsibilities is pitifully low," said Martyn Bensley, head of Flemings' charity division.

"All trustees can be held personally responsible for their investment and financial decisions," added Mr. Bensley, "and many trustees of smaller charities do not have full-time financial directors. We feel it is very important to cater especially to them."

Copies of the new guide, called "Managing the Investment of Charities and Charitable Trusts," are available free of charge to such organizations. Contact Sarah Hamilton at Flemings (44.71) 382.8660.

And In Belgium, Access By Holders of Cirrus Cards

The ever-expanding accessibility of automatic teller machines continues. Europay International recently announced that Belgium's ATM network is now providing cash access to all worldwide Cirrus cardholders.

All Europay ATM brands (Cirrus, eurocheque and Eurocard/MasterCard) are now accepted by the nearly 1,100 cash dispensing machines that constitute the Bancontact/Mister Cash Belgian ATM network.

On a worldwide basis, Europay forecasts that its brands will provide cash access to nearly 375,000 ATMs by the end of this year, and to more than 460,000 by the end of 1994.

What Changes in Tax Laws May Mean for U.S. Filers

The stockbrokerage Smith Barney Shearson is offering a free report explaining the tax consequences of the congressional budget agreement on American taxpayers.

The report, titled "The New Tax Laws and Your Investments," summarizes the tax changes contained in the budget bill and provides sample profiles of taxpayers in different circumstances of age, family and income. There is a checklist with suggested strategies to mitigate the tax increases expected to hit better-off taxpayers.

The report also contains information about tax-advantaged investments, such as municipal bonds. No doubt Smith Barney Shearson can arrange the purchase of these, although it is always advisable to shop around for other advice and lower charges before taking the plunge.

For a copy of the report, call (800) 233-7833, extension 1950, toll-free from American phones, or (212) 464-6000 from outside the United States.

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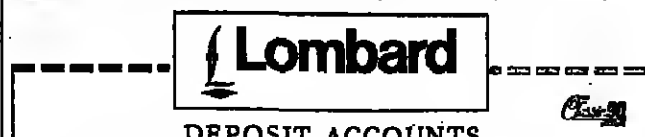
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SPORTS

Braves Triumph, Holding Lead as Giants Win, Too

The Associated Press
The Atlanta Braves are taking their successful road show to Philadelphia for a likely National League playoff preview.

The two-time National League champions made it two out of three in Montreal on Thursday with a 6-1

six hits and two runs in eight innings.
Dennis Martinez lost for the first time in four decisions since turning down a proposed trade to Atlanta on Aug. 25. Martinez had to give his permission for the deal and did not because the Braves could not guarantee him a spot in their rotation, and because they did not offer him any money for accepting the move.

Martinez allowed five runs on seven hits in seven innings.
David Justice doubled home three runs in a five-run fifth, tying him with a teammate, Ron Gant, for the league lead in RBIs with 113.

Giants 7, Astros 6: John Burkett won his 20th game and Barry Bonds had three doubles and two RBIs as San Francisco improved its record on the road trip to 6-1 with their second straight shutout over Houston.

Burkett allowed three hits in eight innings to join Jack McDowell of the Chicago White Sox and Tom Glavine of Atlanta as 20-game winners this season.

Reds 11, Dodgers 2: Cincinnati ended a 12-game losing streak as Tim Lincecum allowed five hits in seven innings against visiting Los Angeles for his first victory in a month.



The A's Scott Hemond was safe at second on a steal, as the Royals' Jose Lind snared a wild throw.

White Sox Take 6-Game Lead Into Showdown With Rangers

The Associated Press
The Chicago White Sox would prefer to win the American League West without any help.
Sitting on a six-game lead, they would clinch their first title in a decade if they sweep the three-game series with the second-place Texas Rangers beginning Friday night in Chicago.

"It's going to be tough because they've got their three tough pitchers going against us," Jack McDowell said Thursday after pitching the visiting White Sox to a 7-1 victory over the California Angels.

Ron Karkovics, who drove in four runs against the Angels with his 20th homer and a double, said: "It feels good to be going home six games in front. What we didn't want was for it to be three or less. Now the pressure is on the Rangers."
Robin Ventura, who scored one run and singled home another as the White Sox lowered their magic number to five, said: "It would be great if we could do it this weekend; it's better than counting on someone else to do it."
In the AL East, Toronto moved closer to its third straight division title with a 5-1 victory over the Boston Red Sox. The Blue Jays are 5½ games in front of New York and six over Baltimore, and their magic number also dropped to five.
On Thursday, McDowell snapped a personal three-game losing skid with his 10th complete

game. He allowed the one California run on four hits, with five strikeouts and two walks.
"He had struggled a little bit lately, but now he's got 22 wins," Lamont said. "That shows what a great pitcher he is."

After the Angels got a run in the second inning, Karkovics put the White Sox ahead with a two-run homer off Mark Langston in the fifth. He added a two-run double and Bo Jackson had an RBI single in a four-run sixth.

Ventura made it 7-1 with an RBI single in the seventh.
Langston lost his fourth consecutive start, allowing six runs on eight hits in six innings.
Blue Jays 5, Red Sox 1; Roberto

Alomar drove in three runs and Dave Stewart allowed three hits in seven innings as Toronto won for the 10th time in 11 games, beating visiting Boston.

Stewart won his third straight game, allowing one run. Alomar homered in the first and added a two-run triple in the third for a 4-0 lead against Nate Miocovich.

Athletics 2, Royals 1: In Oakland, California, Brent Gates and Jerry Browne had run-scoring singles in the sixth and seventh innings as Bobby Witt outdukked Kevin Appier, who had won six in a row. Appier's five scoreless innings extended his streak to 33, setting a club record.

NL ROUNDUP

victory over the Expos, the team with the league's best record at home.

The Braves maintained their 2½-game lead over San Francisco, which beat Houston 7-0, but Atlanta's magic number to clinch the NL West dropped to eight.

"Any time you win two out of three here is pretty good," said the Braves' manager, Bobby Cox. "Montreal is awful pesky."

The road victory was Atlanta's 51st — the most in the majors — and broke the franchise record set in 1957. The Braves are 27-5 on the road since July 23 and have won 16 of 20 games overall to tie a franchise record with 98 victories.

The loss dropped the Expos 6 games behind Philadelphia in the NL East and cut the Phillies' magic number to five.
Greg Maddux won his seventh straight decision and leads the majors with a 2.42 ERA. He allowed

The AL and NL Pennant Races

AMERICAN LEAGUE		NATIONAL LEAGUE	
Team	W-L-Pct.	Team	W-L-Pct.
Toronto	88-64 .579	Philadelphia	87-67 .565
New York	83-70 .542	Montreal	82-75 .520
Baltimore	82-70 .536	St. Louis	81-71 .531
Chicago	79-73 .519	Atlanta	78-76 .506
Los Angeles	78-74 .512	San Francisco	75-79 .487
Seattle	77-75 .508	San Diego	74-80 .479
Minnesota	76-76 .500	Arizona	73-81 .472
Detroit	75-77 .494	Cincinnati	72-82 .466
Cleveland	74-78 .488	Pittsburgh	71-83 .460
Milwaukee	73-79 .481	Florida	70-84 .454
San Francisco	72-80 .447	Los Angeles	69-85 .448
Chicago	71-81 .463	San Diego	68-86 .442
Seattle	70-82 .457	Arizona	67-87 .437
Minnesota	69-83 .451	Cincinnati	66-88 .431
Detroit	68-84 .445	Pittsburgh	65-89 .425
Cleveland	67-85 .439	Florida	64-90 .419
Milwaukee	66-86 .433	Los Angeles	63-91 .413
San Francisco	65-87 .427	San Diego	62-92 .407
Chicago	64-88 .421	Arizona	61-93 .401
Seattle	63-89 .415	Cincinnati	60-94 .395
Minnesota	62-90 .409	Pittsburgh	59-95 .389
Detroit	61-91 .403	Florida	58-96 .383
Cleveland	60-92 .397	Los Angeles	57-97 .377
Milwaukee	59-93 .391	San Diego	56-98 .371
San Francisco	58-94 .385	Arizona	55-99 .365
Chicago	57-95 .379	Cincinnati	54-100 .359
Seattle	56-96 .373	Pittsburgh	53-101 .353
Minnesota	55-97 .367	Florida	52-102 .347
Detroit	54-98 .361	Los Angeles	51-103 .341
Cleveland	53-99 .355	San Diego	50-104 .335
Milwaukee	52-100 .349	Arizona	49-105 .329
San Francisco	51-101 .343	Cincinnati	48-106 .323
Chicago	50-102 .337	Pittsburgh	47-107 .317
Seattle	49-103 .331	Florida	46-108 .311
Minnesota	48-104 .325	Los Angeles	45-109 .305
Detroit	47-105 .319	San Diego	44-110 .300
Cleveland	46-106 .313	Arizona	43-111 .294
Milwaukee	45-107 .307	Cincinnati	42-112 .288
San Francisco	44-108 .301	Pittsburgh	41-113 .282
Chicago	43-109 .295	Florida	40-114 .276
Seattle	42-110 .289	Los Angeles	39-115 .270
Minnesota	41-111 .283	San Diego	38-116 .264
Detroit	40-112 .277	Arizona	37-117 .258
Cleveland	39-113 .271	Cincinnati	36-118 .252
Milwaukee	38-114 .265	Pittsburgh	35-119 .246
San Francisco	37-115 .259	Florida	34-120 .240
Chicago	36-116 .253	Los Angeles	33-121 .234
Seattle	35-117 .247	San Diego	32-122 .228
Minnesota	34-118 .241	Arizona	31-123 .222
Detroit	33-119 .235	Cincinnati	30-124 .216
Cleveland	32-120 .229	Pittsburgh	29-125 .210
Milwaukee	31-121 .223	Florida	28-126 .204
San Francisco	30-122 .217	Los Angeles	27-127 .198
Chicago	29-123 .211	San Diego	26-128 .192
Seattle	28-124 .205	Arizona	25-129 .186
Minnesota	27-125 .199	Cincinnati	24-130 .180
Detroit	26-126 .193	Pittsburgh	23-131 .174
Cleveland	25-127 .187	Florida	22-132 .168
Milwaukee	24-128 .181	Los Angeles	21-133 .162
San Francisco	23-129 .175	San Diego	20-134 .156
Chicago	22-130 .169	Arizona	19-135 .150
Seattle	21-131 .163	Cincinnati	18-136 .144
Minnesota	20-132 .157	Pittsburgh	17-137 .138
Detroit	19-133 .151	Florida	16-138 .132
Cleveland	18-134 .145	Los Angeles	15-139 .126
Milwaukee	17-135 .140	San Diego	14-140 .120
San Francisco	16-136 .134	Arizona	13-141 .114
Chicago	15-137 .128	Cincinnati	12-142 .108
Seattle	14-138 .122	Pittsburgh	11-143 .102
Minnesota	13-139 .116	Florida	10-144 .096
Detroit	12-140 .110	Los Angeles	9-145 .090
Cleveland	11-141 .104	San Diego	8-146 .084
Milwaukee	10-142 .098	Arizona	7-147 .078
San Francisco	9-143 .092	Cincinnati	6-148 .072
Chicago	8-144 .086	Pittsburgh	5-149 .066
Seattle	7-145 .080	Florida	4-150 .060
Minnesota	6-146 .074	Los Angeles	3-151 .054
Detroit	5-147 .068	San Diego	2-152 .048
Cleveland	4-148 .062	Arizona	1-153 .042
Milwaukee	3-149 .056	Cincinnati	0-154 .036
San Francisco	2-150 .050	Pittsburgh	0-155 .030
Chicago	1-151 .044	Florida	0-156 .024
Seattle	0-152 .038	Los Angeles	0-157 .018
Minnesota	0-153 .032	San Diego	0-158 .012
Detroit	0-154 .026	Arizona	0-159 .006
Cleveland	0-155 .020	Cincinnati	0-160 .000

Against Bills, Marino May Pass Unitas

New York Times Service
DOLPHINS (1-1) at BILLS (2-0): KEY STAT: Dolphins' Dan Marino needs 216 passing yards to pass Johnny Unitas into third place on all-time passing yardage list; Bills' Jim Kelly is 10-4 vs. Marino.

COMMENT: Buffalo owns the American Football Conference's No. 1 rushing attack (138.5 yards per game) and Buffalo is 57-2 when it has more rushing attempts than its opponents. That means plenty of Thurman Thomas and look for Andre Reed to continue his impressive breakout runs on short pass completions. Oddsmakers have made the Bills 6-point favorites.

BROWNS (3-0) at COLTS (1-1): KEY STAT: Browns trailed at Raiders, 16-3, with 4:58 left and won, 19-16; Colts got 11 sacks in '92 season-opening win over Browns.

COMMENT: Not only did the Cleveland offense revive vs. the Raiders under backup Vinny Testaverde, but the Browns defense allowed only one first down in the second half — and that was via a penalty. Browns by 2.

PACKERS (1-1) at VIKINGS (1-1): KEY STAT: Packers are allowing only 13 points per game; Vikings' Jim McMahon is 28-5 vs. National Football Conference Central teams.

COMMENT: Green Bay two weeks ago outplayed Philadelphia for three quarters and then tried to coast late and was nipped by the Eagles. Vikings, too, have looked shaky. Vikings by 2½.

CARDINALS (1-2) at LIONS (2-1): KEY STAT: Cardinals rookie Garrison Hearst has rushed 38 times for 110 yards; Lions' rushing defense allows 83.3 yards per game.

COMMENT: This game is being billed as Hearst vs. Barry Sanders in a running duel but it more likely will be an ugly game with a bushel of penalties and one where the Silverdome

crowd helps make the difference for Detroit. Lions by 5.

BUCCANEERS (0-2) at BEARS (0-2): KEY STAT: Buccaneers have lost 17 of the last 20 vs. Chicago; Bears have not opened 0-3 since going 0-7 in 1969.

COMMENT: Tampa Bay was supposed to be a better team in '93, but many of the old vets have surfaced; a horrible run defense, shaky pass protection and turnovers that kill. That trend will continue as Bears visit their first game for their new coach, Dave Wannstedt. Much maligned Bears quarterback Jim Harbaugh will finally have a healthy Neal Anderson and Curtis Conway, a rookie receiver, and may respond with a sound effort. Bears by 7.

RAMS (1-2) vs. OILERS (1-2): KEY STAT: Rams have 13 sacks and tie with Raiders.

COMMENT: Browns and Saints for NFL lead; Oilers have won nine of last 12 games at home vs. NFC.

COMMENT: After losses to New Orleans and San Diego, Houston gets a breather against the Rams, who are usually soft in road games. Wilber Marshall's second game back from a knee injury gives the Oilers defense added bite. Oilers by 11.

SEAHAWKS (1-2) vs. BENGALS (0-3): KEY STAT: Seahawks' Chris Warren leads AFC rushers with 288 yards; the Bengals' quarterback, David Klingler, has completed at least one pass to 10 different receivers.

COMMENT: Warren is a big, slashing and quick back who ripped New England last week for a career-high 174 rushing yards. Klingler is learning on the run, and the Seattle defense is steady and primed to make his afternoon miserable. Seahawks by 2½.

49ERS (2-1) at SAINTS (3-0): KEY STAT: 49ers have won nine straight vs. division and five of six in Superdome; Saints' Wade Wilson has thrown five touchdown passes and only one interception.

COMMENT: Strange things happen to the Saints when they meet the 49ers. The ball bounces all kinds of ways and it usually winds up in the 49ers' hands — as does the game. 49ers by 2½.

PATRIOTS (0-3) at JETS (1-1): KEY STAT: Patriots' coach Bill Parcells when with Giants was 2-0 vs. Jets and 50-20 at Giants Stadium; Jets own league's No. 1 offense (425.5 yards per game).

COMMENT: Parcells is finding that the Patriots are a long way from contending, and the Jets will help drive home the point. New England must find a way to pressure Boomer Esiason, who threw for 371 yards vs. Denver and 323 yards vs. Miami. New England won't run on the Jets; the Jets are allowing only 63 rushing yards per game. Jets by 9.

STEELERS (1-2) at FALCONS (0-3): KEY STAT: Steelers are 8-1 all-time vs. Atlanta, last beat Atlanta in 1990 and have not lost to the Falcons since 1970; Falcons' Bobby Hebert is the league's No. 1 passer with six touchdowns and no interceptions.

COMMENT: Atlanta allowed 268 rushing yards in its loss to San Francisco and its defense is reeling, having allowed a league-high 101 points. The offense, behind Hebert, is producing. Where is Eric Dickerson? No matter, the Falcons won't need him here, but his run defense must improve against one of the league's best run-blocking teams. Falcons by 3.

These matchups were written by Thomas George of The New York Times. Odds were provided by Harrah's.

SCOREBOARD

BASEBALL

Major League Standings

AMERICAN LEAGUE		NATIONAL LEAGUE	
Team	W-L-Pct.	Team	W-L-Pct.
Toronto	88-64 .579	Philadelphia	87-67 .565
New York	83-70 .542	Montreal	82-75 .520
Baltimore	82-70 .536	St. Louis	81-71 .531
Chicago	79-73 .519	Atlanta	78-76 .506
Los Angeles	78-74 .512	San Francisco	75-79 .487
Seattle	77-75 .508	San Diego	74-80 .479
Minnesota	76-76 .500	Arizona	73-81 .472
Detroit	75-77 .494	Cincinnati	72-82 .466
Cleveland	74-78 .488	Pittsburgh	71-83 .460
Milwaukee	73-79 .481	Florida	70-84 .454
San Francisco	72-80 .447	Los Angeles	69-85 .448
Chicago	71-81 .463	San Diego	68-86 .442
Seattle	70-82 .457	Arizona	67-87 .437
Minnesota	69-83 .451	Cincinnati	66-88 .431
Detroit	68-84 .445	Pittsburgh	65-89 .425
Cleveland	67-85 .439	Florida	64-90 .419
Milwaukee	66-86 .433	Los Angeles	63-91 .413
San Francisco	65-87 .427	San Diego	62-92 .407
Chicago	64-88 .421	Arizona	61-93 .401
Seattle	63-89 .415	Cincinnati	60-94 .395
Minnesota	62-90 .409	Pittsburgh	59-95 .389
Detroit	61-91 .403	Florida	58-96 .383
Cleveland	60-92 .397	Los Angeles	57-97 .377
Milwaukee	59-93 .391	San Diego	56-98 .371
San Francisco	58-94 .385	Arizona	55-99 .365
Chicago	57-95 .379	Cincinnati	54-100 .359
Seattle	56-96 .373	Pittsburgh	53-101 .353
Minnesota	55-97 .367	Florida	52-102 .347
Detroit	54-98 .361	Los Angeles	51-103 .341
Cleveland	53-99 .355	San Diego	50-104 .335
Milwaukee	52-100 .349	Arizona	49-105 .329
San Francisco	51-101 .343	Cincinnati	48-106 .323
Chicago	50-102 .337	Pittsburgh	47-107 .317
Seattle	49-103 .331	Florida	46-108 .311
Minnesota	48-104 .325	Los Angeles	45-109 .305
Detroit	47-105 .319	San Diego	44-110 .300
Cleveland	46-106 .313	Arizona	43-111 .294
Milwaukee	45-107 .307	Cincinnati	42-112 .288
San Francisco	44-108 .301	Pittsburgh	41-113 .282
Chicago	43-109 .295	Florida	40-114 .276
Seattle	42-110 .289	Los Angeles	39-115 .270
Minnesota	41-111 .283	San Diego	38-116 .264
Detroit	40-112 .277	Arizona	37-117 .258
Cleveland	39-113 .271	Cincinnati	36-118 .252
Milwaukee	38-114 .265	Pittsburgh	35-119 .246
San Francisco	37-115 .259	Florida	34-120 .240
Chicago	36-116 .253	Los Angeles	33-121 .234
Seattle	35-117 .247	San Diego	32-122 .228
Minnesota	34-118 .241	Arizona	31-123 .222
Detroit	33-119 .235	Cincinnati	30-124 .216
Cleveland	32-120 .229	Pittsburgh	29-125 .210
Milwaukee	31-121 .223	Florida	28-126 .204
San Francisco	30-122 .217	Los Angeles	27-127 .198
Chicago	29-123 .211	San Diego	26-128 .192
Seattle	28-124 .205	Arizona	25-129 .186
Minnesota	27-125 .199	Cincinnati	24-130 .180
Detroit	26-126 .193	Pittsburgh	23-131 .174

SPORTS

Europe Leads U.S. In Ryder Cup, 4-3

International Herald Tribune
SUTTON COLDFIELD, England — One moves ahead and the other follows inevitably. The Ryder Cup teams will continue along like this, walking and sprinting and almost tumbling like someone in a hurry who isn't sure where he's going. Who knows, in the late afternoon Sunday, which foot will cross the finish line ahead of the other.

Those rhythms, as Paul Azinger measured a short birdie putt at the 17th hole, remained impossible to predict in the dusk Friday evening. Nearing the conclusion of a four-ball match that had produced a series of incredible saves by both teams, Azinger sank a 3-foot birdie to put him and Fred Couples one-up on Colin Montgomerie and Nick Faldo, who immediately refused a suggestion by captain Bernard Gallacher to suspend the match because of darkness.

Faldo then birdied the 17th, while Azinger missed his birdie to even the match.

"Nick is so mechanical," said Gallacher of Faldo, "he plays in the light even when it's dark."

The 18th hole will be played out Saturday morning, weather permitting. Until then, Europe will hold a 4-3 lead from the first day of this biennial event, with the Americans needing only 14 of the 28 points at stake to retain the Cup.

Play was delayed for 2½ hours by fog Friday morning, and the 30th event began with Lanny Wadkins and Corey Pavin drumming Sam Torrance and Mark James in the foursomes, 4 and 3. The Americans won five straight holes through the 12th, then walked into The Belfry clubhouse to realize they had established no lasting tone.

Right behind them were teammates Azinger and Payne Stewart, who suffered the worst beating in an opening-morning foursome since 1965, losing 7 and 5 to Ian Woosnam and Bernhard Langer. Woosnam was probably the hottest player in the tournament coming in, while Langer apparently had recovered from neck problems. They were up 5 standing on the ninth tee.

"Every time I hit off the tee, I put Paul in a very precarious position," said Stewart, who exchanged shots with his partner. "After the match was over I told Ian Woosnam I felt like Santa Claus out there today."

The Europeans hoped to establish some dominance with their timeless pairing of Seve Ballesteros and José-Maria Olazábal, the best Ryder Cup couple ever. Twice on the front side the Spaniards had cut down deficits of two holes. Their match seemed to turn at the 10th, the famous dogleg par-4 that begs players to reach the green in 267 yards. Uncharacteristically, Ballesteros chose to lay up with an iron. Kite stepped up with a wood and, as partner, Davis Love 3, made the eagle putt. This time there was no response — the Americans won the match 2 and 1 — but there would be in a few hours time.

Gallacher claimed that Kite's drive was his favorite shot of the day. "That was a brave decision," he said. "I couldn't believe it."

The match was resuscitated in a fourball in the afternoon. Waiting for Ballesteros's return to the 10th, the gallery heard a roar come down



Nick Faldo of Britain after sinking a putt — and then Fred Couples and Ray Floyd — on Friday.

along the stream twisting up from between the trees and looping around the green. It was a birdie from the Spaniards at the ninth hole. It could be nothing else.

It put them up by 1 as Ballesteros appeared on the distant tee with a wood. As his ball was launched a roar was heard from around him. The noise seemed to travel with the white flare of the ball; a soft thud in the right fringe and the roar like thunder after lightning arrived, leaving Ballesteros 15 feet for eagle.

The same effect followed Olazábal's attempt, though not quite as true. He was on the green with 25 feet for eagle. Two more cheers followed as the American drives found the water. They would concede the hole before the Spaniards could putt.

Ballesteros was presidential as he approached the green. He reacted

to the noise surrounding his presence by not at all noticing it, like the leader of a people under siege. That is how everyone perceives him and this event. It is why he was selected to the European team after a disastrous year of stroke play, and it is why he was dominant in the afternoon, avenging he and Olazábal in 4 and 3.

The U.S. captain, Tom Watson, broke up Stewart and Azinger in the afternoon, and separated Couples from Ray Floyd, who lost their morning foursome 4 and 3 to Faldo and Montgomerie. He also made an unusual choice in pairing the Ryder Cup rookies Jim Gallacher and Lee Janzen, who lost 1-up to Ian Woosnam and Peter Baker, another rookie. Baker dominated the match and afterwards thanked Woosnam for providing experience.

Watkins and Pavin won their

second match of the day, 4 and 2, providing the Americans with their only afternoon victory pending the outcome of the remaining 18th to be played Saturday.

—IAN THOMSEN

- Friday's Results**
Foursomes
 Ian Woosnam and Bernhard Langer, Europe, def. Paul Azinger and Payne Stewart, United States, 7 and 5.
 Lanny Wadkins and Corey Pavin, United States, def. Sam Torrance and Mark James, Europe, 4 and 3.
 Nick Faldo and Colin Montgomerie, Europe, def. Raymond Floyd and Fred Couples, United States, 4 and 3.
 Tom Kite and Davis Love III, United States, def. Seve Ballesteros and José María Olazábal, Europe, 2 and 1.
- Fourballs**
 Peter Baker and Woosnam, Europe, def. Jim Gallacher and Lee Janzen, United States, 1-up.
 Wadkins and Pavin, United States, def. Langer and Barry Lane, Europe, 4 and 2.
 Ballesteros and Olazábal, Europe, def. Love III and Kite, United States, 4 and 3.

In Olympic Vote, the Athletes Won

By Ian Thomsen
International Herald Tribune
MONTE CARLO — In a most roundabout way, the International Olympic Committee ranked the concerns of athletes above those of politicians and capitalists in opting for Sydney to be the site of the 2000 Summer Olympics.

"There was a lot of politics involved before this vote," said the IOC's president, Juan Antonio Samaranch, on Friday. "But I think finally the decision taken by the IOC was really a sporting decision. We gave to the Games to a sports-loving country, and we think the Games are in very good hands."

It did not happen without scaring the representatives of Sydney, as well as the IOC voters who methodically had aligned themselves against Beijing's first Olympic bid.

Only when the European candidates Berlin and Manchester were eliminated did slim majority support shift to Sydney, which overtook Beijing, 45 to 43, on the final ballot Thursday.

"There were some very experienced IOC members, who know the Olympic movement very well, who tried to prepare me for a Beijing win," said Kevan Gosper, an IOC vice president from Australia.

"Some very good friends within the Olympic movement genuinely believed that Beijing was a move into the future," he added.

That impression was affirmed by Beijing's formal presentation Thursday afternoon, when it offered itself up to be reshaped by the IOC. The 2000 Olympics would force Beijing to modernize, officials promised, while opening China up to Western influences.

But the political message probably inspired an anti-Beijing vote.

"This was a vote in favor of the athletes rather than against the politicians," said an American IOC member, Anita DeFrantz. "That's what we're about. We're a sporting event and the one thing we have to have to survive is the athletes."

"When everyone was making their presentations," she said, "you could really make an assessment and what Sydney talked about was the athletes, from beginning to end."

A Chinese official remarked shortly before the vote that the presentations of Berlin, Manchester and Sydney were all similar. Indeed, all discussed the merits of their bids athletically.

Trailing Beijing, 37 to 30, after two rounds, Sydney suffered further injury when David Sibande, a supporter of Sydney, left the IOC session to return home to Swaziland. An Australian official said elections in Swaziland had forced his sudden departure, but the IOC apparently had not been warned.

Samaranch said new rules would be considered to prevent members from walking out on future votes.

Samaranch declined to say how he would have broken a potential 44-44 tie. The deciding vote would have been his.

"When I became IOC president in 1980, the best decision I took was not to take part in any kind of vote," he said. "I think the president must preside."

He denied reports that he had been pushing Beijing's candidacy.

"Not a single member can tell you I approached him to support any one of the bidders," Samaranch said. "I accept the decision. I consider the decision to select Sydney the best one."

But he added to speculation that he is seeking the Nobel Peace Prize, saying that the IOC wanted to play the role of a peace-seeking agency. He said the Committee would urge countries to cease hostilities during the Olympics and was studying the possibility of applying to the United Nations for observer status, although that was refused on Tuesday by an IOC spokesman.

In choosing Atlanta as its 1996 host and now Sydney for 2000, the IOC ultimately sided with those cities who would best serve the athletes. But Thursday's election came perilously close to pushing the IOC into a distinctly political role.

It is part of Samaranch's diplomacy to remain vague with his intentions, but the election portrayed two almost equal IOC coalitions: those who aspire for political strength and those who wish to safeguard the athletes.

Already China is being seen as the likely host in 2004, should it decide to make another bid.

"I will not push China to bid for the Games again," said Samaranch, who added that Brazil and Argentina had contacted him about staging the 2004 Games. "It is their own decision. But if China is bidding again, we will be happy. It is a very important country."

Hong Kong Aide Cites Anti-China Bias

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches
HONG KONG — Hong Kong's Olympic chief accused the West on Friday of conspiring against Beijing to sink its bid to organize the 2000 Games.

The president of Hong Kong's Olympic Committee, A. de O. Sales, said that Western nations were using human rights to halt China's emergence as an economic superpower.

He stressed that he accepted Thursday's International Olympic Committee vote and wished Sydney, the victor, well.

But he told RTHK radio: "This is beyond the domain of sport. Politics, economics and all these factors entered into a campaign against China in the days leading to the vote."

He added that the "campaign" had been about the country, its record on human rights, and "certain insidious attacks to hold back China's emergence as a top-ranking country in the world."

"The Western world is in decline politically and more particularly economically, with certain excep-

tions," he said. "This is perhaps an attempt to hold back China's emergence."

Said the English-language Hong Kong Standard, which like most Hong Kong papers had backed Beijing's bid, "Beijing and Hong Kong are joined in despair this morning."

As a vital commercial gateway to China, which regains control over the British Colony in 1997, Hong Kong had much to gain from a decision in Beijing's favor — in both business and political terms.

A China more open to the outside world was judged by many in Hong Kong as a China less likely to tamper with the Western-influenced essentials of local life after the 1997 takeover, during the lead up to the 2000 Games, and after seven years of heightened international scrutiny.

In the United States, politicians and sports officials had differing views of Thursday's vote.

The lawmakers saw Sydney's victory as a defeat for Beijing. The sports officials looked upon it as little more than an affirmation that

Sydney was the best place to host the world's largest sporting event in the year 2000.

For Representative Tom Lantos, Democrat of California, who sponsored a House of Representatives resolution against Beijing's bid, the focus of the vote was on Beijing, the second-place finisher.

"I couldn't feel much better," Lantos said. "A marvelous precedent has been set, the notion that the spirit of the Olympics is incompatible with a police state. Obviously, our resolution did have an impact, no doubt about it."

Said Senator Bill Bradley, Democrat of New Jersey, the former Olympic basketball player who led a Senate campaign against Beijing's bid, "This is a good day for those who are struggling for human rights in China and a very proud moment for the Olympic movement."

Billy Payne, president of the Atlanta Games committee, disagreed with Lantos.

Asked if the congressional action had had an effect on the outcome of the IOC vote, he said: "Unequiv-

Australia, Germany Lead Davis Cup

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches
 There were no miracle upsets for India, and no miracle shots from Stefan Edberg.

Wally Masur and Jason Stoltenberg led heavy favorite Australia to two straight-set victories over host India on Friday, the first day of the Davis Cup semifinals.

In the other semifinal, Germany took a commanding lead against visiting Sweden on a day of mixed fortunes for two former Wimbledon champions. Michael Stich won his match, while Edberg lost.

Stoltenberg overpowered Leander Paes, 6-3, 7-6 (7-5), 6-2, and the U.S. Open semifinalist Masur also had little trouble in a 6-2, 6-0, 6-4 victory over the Indian Davis Cup veteran Ramesh Krishnan.

"Winning six straight sets — I'm

very happy," said Australia's non-playing captain, Neale Fraser.

"I'm really delighted today because three of us are from Sydney," said Stoltenberg, looking forward to extending Australia's celebrations amid the Olympic euphoria.

With a 2-0 lead, Australia is almost certain to clinch its place in the final when it fields the world's No. 1 doubles team, Todd Woodbridge and Mark Woodforde, in Saturday's doubles.

India, which upset Switzerland, last year's runner-up, and France, the 1991 champion, to reach the semis, will rely on Paes and Krishnan in the doubles on the grass courts at Chandigarh.

An Australia-Germany final appeared likely after Marco-Kevin Goellner posted an impressive 6-3, 4-6, 6-4, 7-6 (7-4) victory over Ed-

berg, who has struggled for much of the year. Earlier, Stich beat Magnus Gustafsson, 6-2, 6-3, 3-6, 6-2, in the opener at the indoor, clay-court Kuppelen arena at Borlange.

"He served awfully well, especially in the tiebreak," said Edberg. "It's hard to believe how well he served."

Stich and Patrik Kuhnen can wrap up the series in Saturday's doubles match against Henrik Holm and Anders Jarryd.

Later Friday, the United States was to face the Bahamas in Charlotte, North Carolina, in a bid to remain in the World Group. Andre Agassi and Mah'Vai Washington were playing singles for the U.S. team, with Patrick McEnroe and Richey Reneberg playing the doubles match on Saturday.

(AP, Reuters)

SIDELINES

Spain Denies Soccer Bribe Charges

MADRID (Reuters) — Spain's soccer federation on Friday rejected any suggestion of wrongdoing over an alleged offer by an intermediary to bribe Albania to lose a vital World Cup qualifier this week.

A formal federation statement said: "It is clear that there is no proof whatever, nor even any indications, that the Albanian federation or anyone else in Group Three of the competition, acted or sought to act in an irregular or unsporting manner."

Angel Villar, the federation's president, said he had refused the offered resignation of Vice President Juan Espino over the affair. Villar said the Spanish body would send a full report on the issue to FIFA, soccer's world governing body. Espino told a Spanish radio station on Tuesday, the day before Spain beat Albania 5-1 in Tirana, that he had received a phone call from a soccer agent suggesting that Albania could be bribed.

Koch Drops America's Cup Plans

SAN DIEGO (AP) — Bill Koch, the defending America's Cup skipper, has said he has no plans to enter the 1995 regatta and dropped his proposal to back an all-woman sailing team.

Koch, who heads the America's Cup Foundation, had planned to announce his support of a women's crew in the next few weeks. But in a statement on Thursday, he said he has philosophical differences with the principals of the unnamed syndicate.

Prost to End Prix Career

The Associated Press
ESTORIL, Portugal — Alain Prost of France, within sight of a fourth world title, said Friday he would quit racing at the end of the Formula One season.

"I will leave Formula One at the end of the year," Prost, 38, said after the first practice session Friday for the Portuguese Grand Prix. "The Australian Grand Prix will be the last race of my career."

"I want to leave at the summit," he added. "I made the decision a month ago. I am announcing it today to avoid any speculation and rumors."

Prost had the best time in qualifying to gain the provisional pole position for Sunday's race.

Prost leads the drivers' standings this year with 81 points and could clinch his fourth world Formula One driving title this weekend. He needs to stay 20 or more points ahead of the field after Sunday's race.

He has a record 51 victories in Formula One racing over 13 years. He broke Jackie Stewart's career record in 1987 at Estoril when he won his 28th victory.

Prost could become the second most titled driver in Grand Prix history, behind only Juan Manuel Fangio of Argentina, if he adds the 1993 title to those he captured in 1985, 1986 and 1989.

Fangio won five world titles from 1951 to 1957.

ically, no. These members of the IOC, while they appreciate advice, have the desire and intelligence to make their own decision about what they believe is right for the Olympic movement."

Harvey Schiller, executive director of the U.S. Olympic Committee, praised Sydney's bid as being technically superior.

"Sydney had done the most in terms of building facilities and investing in its bid," he said. "They were able to show that many of their stadiums and venues already were in place. That meant a lot."

In Berlin, another losing city, disappointed residents blamed their defeat on what they called an inept organizing committee and militant opponents of the bid.

"The domestic political situation certainly played a role," said the city's mayor, Eberhard Diepgen, referring to widespread opposition in Berlin and throughout Germany.

Prime Minister John Major of Britain expressed disappointment that Manchester had lost, but said the city could be proud of its efforts.

(AP, Reuters, WP)

THE LINK BETWEEN THE PAST AND THE FUTURE

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DAVE BARRY

'My Vacation in Italy'

MIAMI — Recently, in an effort to gain insights into the European currency crisis, not to mention large quantities of weight, my family and I went to Italy. Our plan was to rent a car and drive around on winding picturesque Italian roads. Because we are international travel sophisticates, we went in the middle of August, which is when the entire population of Italy, including states, goes on vacation. It turns out that the No. 1 Italian vacation activity is to get in a car and drive around on winding picturesque roads, at approximately the speed of light. I imagine that some traffic maneuvers are illegal in Italy. For example, you're probably not allowed to drive your car over a uniformed police officer without signaling. But other than that, pretty much anything goes. When we picked up our car in Rome, I asked a man for directions; he told me to start by driving the wrong way up a one-way street. "Isn't that a one-way street?" I asked. "Yes," he said, shrugging. "But who reads the signs?"

Plot Twist: Lawyers Mourn Perry Mason

By David Margolick
NEW YORK — Da-da, da-da! Da-da, da-DUM-DUM! From the time the opening chords of its familiar theme first sounded, and a pensive figure could be seen sitting alone in an empty courtroom, lawyers have loved to patronize Perry Mason. With all the smugness of the initiated, they have carped about how unrealistic and simple-minded the program was. No defense lawyer, they would note, won as invariably as the Harlem Globetrotters, just as no district attorney lost as often as the Washington Generals. Mason, they complained, was less a lawyer than a private eye; sometimes the only law books in sight were the volumes of Corpus Juris Secundum shown in the credits. And most murder cases don't end with the guilty party standing up and shouting: "I had to do it! He was laughing at me!"



Julia Adams and Raymond Burr in a courtroom scene from the original 'Perry Mason' series.

Creator Gardner. The passing of Corbin Bernsen or Richard Dysart or John Houseman or even Gregory Peck or E. G. Marshall will probably go unnoted by the American Bar Association. But among those grieving for Burr was R. William Ide 34, president of the bar group. With bar-bashing at epidemic proportions, all the inaccuracies somehow loom less large. Ide saluted the actor for depicting lawyers "in a professional and dignified manner" and helping "to educate many people who previously had not had access to the justice system." He also praised Burr as a stickler for verisimilitude. "Mr. Burr strove for such authenticity in his courtroom characterizations that we regard his passing as though we lost one of our own," he said. For a time, some lawyers were not so enthusiastic. Complaining that Mason runs rings around District Attorney Hamilton Burger and Lieutenant Arthur Tragg of the Los Angeles Police Department every week, District Attorney Edward Silver of Brooklyn asserted in 1962 that the program was undermining public confidence in law enforcement. Even then, though, the organized bar knew that Perry Mason had its uses. It was not just that, for millions of Americans, he made the presumption of innocence real.

Incappable and ingenious, selfless and scrupulous, Mason also made lawyers look good. He was, as Tim Appelo has written in California Lawyer magazine, "the most influential figure on the public view of lawyers since Abe Lincoln, as incorruptible as Lincoln and more nearly infallible." Mason continued to make friends for the profession, and for himself, as the original 245 shows, made from 1957 to 1966, were rerun and new ones appeared. When the National Law Journal and the West Publishing Co. asked 815 Americans two months ago to name the lawyer, real or fictional, they admired most, he placed second — behind F. Lee Bailey, ahead of Lincoln, Thurgood Marshall, Janet Reno, Mallock and Hillary Rodham Clinton. When most Americans think of Burr and Hamilton dueling, they think of Mason and Burger on television rather than Aaron and Alexander in Weehawken. And when they think of Mason, they are far more likely to think of Raymond Burr than Eric Stanley Gardner, who created him. Indeed, he and Perry Mason became virtually indistinguishable. This left Burr feeling professionally hamstrung, but it also made him a favorite of bar groups and law schools. His portrait hangs at the McGeorge School of Law in

Sacramento, California, to which he made substantial donations, while the Thomas M. Cooley Law School in Lansing, Michigan, where he once spoke, has a "Raymond Burr Award for Excellence in Criminal Law." And if he was the legal profession's greatest friend, he was also, as Steven Stark wrote four years ago in the University of Miami Law Review, its greatest critic. As surely as John F. Kennedy called a generation of Americans to public service, Burr called them to the bar. Just ask Alan Page, who once starred for the Minnesota Vikings and now sits on the Minnesota Supreme Court. Or Robert Sneider, a deputy state attorney general in Los Angeles. Or Kenneth Clayman, the chief defender in Ventura County. Or Mary Binning, a lawyer in Rancho Santa Margarita, California. "I try very hard now to be the kind of lawyer Perry would have wanted me to be," she recently wrote to the National Association for the Advancement of Perry Mason (NAAPM), a fan club based in Berkeley. "He is my idol." Burr did not actually convince Scott Throw to enter the law, but he helped teach him how to tell tales about it. It was from Perry Mason that Alex Kosinski — now a member of the U.S. Court of Appeals in California, and in the

early 1960s a recent emigrant from Romania — first learned such English words as "incompetent, irrelevant, and immaterial." Whatever else he was as a lawyer, Mason was old-fashioned. Though he virtually kept Paul Drake, his dashing private investigator, on a retainer, he practiced alone. In some episodes, a law student named David Gideon worked for him, but he was utterly superfluous and was quickly disposed of. So was a law clerk named Jackson. Gertie, his receptionist, was rarely seen, particularly once the actress who played her got married, leaving the faithful Della Street as his only office mate. According to Jim Davidson, the founder of the NAAPM, Mason actually lost two murder cases in the original series. But in one, "The Case of the Terrified Typist," he was misled by his client, and in the other, "The Case of the Deadly Verdict," his client was eventually cleared. Asked why Burger never won a case, William Talman, the actor who played him, sometimes replied, "I'm trying, lady." Asked whether he ever lost, Burr, too, had a ready reply. "Of course I did," he liked to say. "We just never filmed those."

PEOPLE

11-Year-Old Girl Sets U.S. Piloting Record

Vicki Van Meter, 11, became the youngest girl to pilot an airplane across the United States when her single-engine Cessna 172 landed in San Diego after a short hop over the desert from Phoenix. The sixth-grader from Meadville, Pennsylvania, set out Monday from Maine, accompanied by flight instructor Bob Baumgartner. The young pilot's first ever to pilot cross-country is Tony Allengans, who was 9 when he went from California to Boston and back in 1988.

A Michael Jackson spokesman denied that the entertainer had dropped two concerts in Johannesburg because of violence in South Africa, and said the decision had been made because of production and logistical problems. The Johannesburg promoter Asant Singh said the concerts were to have taken place on Sept. 30 and Oct. 2 and that he had lost \$500,000 in stadium fees, advertising and other costs. Jackson is now in Turkey.

Tennis greats past and present joined singer Elton John in Los Angeles for an exhibition tournament to benefit the Elton John AIDS Foundation. John and longtime friend Billie Jean King acted as player-coaches of squads huddling with Grand Slam title holders. In John's corner were Jimmy Connors, Martina Navratilova, Tracy Austin, Fred Stolle and Vitas Gerulaitis while King led John McEnroe, Chris Evert, Roy Emerson, Rosie Casals, Gigi Fernandez and King's nemesis 20 years ago in the "Battle of the Sexes" match, 75-year-old Bobby Riggs.

Marlon Brando, who has been slow in completing his autobiography for Random House, may have to speed up his writing to beat an unauthorized biography by his longtime agent, George Englund. Englund, who worked with Brando for 35 years, is being published by Warner Books. His title: "Marlon and I... Called Each Other Friends."

INTERNATIONAL CLASSIFIED Appears on Pages 7 & 9

WEATHER

Weather forecast section including maps of Europe, Asia, Africa, and Latin America, with temperature and precipitation data for various regions. Includes a 'Forecast for Sunday through Tuesday' and a 'Middle East' section.

WEEKEND DESTINATIONS

Table with columns for Saturday and Sunday weather forecasts. Includes location, weather conditions, temperature, wind speed, and wave heights for various international destinations.

"I wonder if the little guy had fun today?"



AT&T Access Numbers The fast way to a familiar voice

Table listing international access numbers for various countries, including ANDORRA, ARMENIA, AUSTRIA, BAHRAIN, BELGIUM, BULGARIA, CAPE VERDE ISLANDS, CROATIA, CYPRUS, CZECH REP., DENMARK, EGYPT, FINLAND, FRANCE, GABON, GAMBIA, GERMANY, GHANA, GIBRALTAR, GREECE, HUNGARY, ICELAND, IRELAND, ISRAEL, ITALY, IVORY COAST, KENYA, LIBERIA, LEBANON, LITHUANIA, LUXEMBOURG, MALTA, MALDIVES, MALTA, MEXICO, MONACO, NETHERLANDS, NIGERIA, NORWAY, POLAND, PORTUGAL, ROMANIA, RUSSIA, SAUDI ARABIA, SLOVAKIA, SPAIN, SWEDEN, SWITZERLAND, TURKEY, U.A.R. ARAB EMIRATES, UK, and ZAMBIA.

Countries in bold print country-to-country calling in addition to calls to the U.S. Collect calling is available to the U.S. only. Public phones require coin or card. *Western money transfer facility and Lefpax. *Annual account del. fee. *Limited availability. *Not available from public phones. *Dial '0' first, outside calls. *Dial '01' first, outside Europe. *Dial 010-011-1111 from major Warsaw hotels. For additional access numbers, call collect: 412-553-7424, ext. 608. Service to the U.S. is available in over 120 countries. Country-to-country calling is available between more than 65 countries. © 1993 AT&T

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